

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## DUBLIN STIRRED BY HOLDING OF TWO WOMEN

Arrest of Mrs. Rand, American, and Mrs. Montefiore, Deporting Strikers' Children, Declared Without Warrant

## ON COUNTESS' WORD

Archbishop Said to Have Sent Representative to Liberty Hall, and When Not Welcomed Detentions Took Place

LONDON—A great burst of excitement has broken out in Dublin over the question of taking strikers' children temporarily to England to avoid the privations they are enduring in the Irish capital.

Archbishop Walsh's letter has been followed up by a vigorous clerical campaign. Priests, with the assistance of a crowd of sympathizers, prevented, as stated yesterday, a party of 50 children from leaving Dublin. Nineteen got as far as the boat pier at Kingstown, but another crowd assembled here, and just before the steamer left, Mrs. Rand, who was in charge, left the boat with six children who still remained with her.

Mrs. Rand, who is an American and the daughter of Henry T. Gage of California, former American minister to Portugal, was at once arrested and taken to a police station on a charge of abduction. Late at night she was released on bail, but on appearing before the magistrates yesterday was sent for trial.

In Dublin itself excitement yesterday ran particularly high. Four labor leaders marched at the head of an immense procession of workers from Liberty hall to Green street courthouse to surrender their bail and take their trial for sedition incitement and causing discontent.

As soon as James Larkin and others entered the courthouse, the police, who were in great strength, dispersed the crowd, though with some difficulty and a good deal of violence. The grand jury found a true bill against the prisoners, Larkin, Daly, Lawlor and Partridge.

Their counsel, Mr. Hanna, K. C., applied for adjournment because of prevalence of bias amongst the juror class. He read passages from the press in support of his statement, and also referred to the action of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and finally quoted the speech of Mr. Sheehy, M. P., showing the hostility of the United Irish League.

He then referred to the feeling raised by the priests against the scheme for maintenance of transport union workers' children in English homes. The scheme, he said, had been grossly misrepresented so as to create prejudice. Justice Madden, however, refused the application and sent the cases for immediate trial.

## MRS. MONTEFIORE RELATES DETAILS OF DUBLIN ARREST

LONDON—The Monitor's correspondent in Dublin telegraphs this afternoon that it was impossible to see Mrs. Rand today, as she was overcome by the treatment she received at the docks.

The Monitor representative saw Mrs. Montefiore, who explained that she and Mrs. Rand were arrested on sworn information by Countess Plunkett without official warrant. The case has been remanded for a week.

Countess Plunkett was sent to Liberty hall by the archbishop, but was ordered out by James Larkin and the arrests followed. Mrs. Rand is the daughter of Henry T. Gage, late Governor of California, and married an American in Lisbon by a special license of the pope.

She was traveling with her husband on a pleasure trip and offered to go to Dublin with her friend, Mrs. Montefiore, for purely philanthropic reasons.

She is astonished at the treatment she was subjected to by a priest, who shook her by the shoulders when she advised the children to say they desired to go to England.

## BEILISS' NAME UNMENTIONED AS KIEFF CASE TRIAL PROCEEDS

Evidence Taken for Hours Without Slightest Testimony Concerning Defendant in Proceedings Characterized by Newspaper as a "Brutally Stupid Blunder"

LONDON—The court trying the Kieff case sat until midnight on the 23d, and as a result counsel for the Jew, Mendel Beiliss, demanded that it should be noted in the records that the name of the prisoner had not been as much as mentioned during all these hours.

The proceedings yesterday were of the usual description, that is to say, most of

## EAST BOSTON IS PROUD OF NEW POLICE STATION

\$160,000 Structure That Will Also House the Municipal Court Nearly Ready

East Boston is proud of its new police station and court house which is about completed. The building stands at the corners of Meridian, Paris and Emmons streets, with the main entrance on Meridian street.

The structure is a two-story brick, and cost the city \$160,000.

On the first floor will be the police station, attorneys' room and garage, and large guardroom.

The second floor facing Paris street is the court room. It is larger and lighted by windows on the street side and three art glass skylights. The room is artificially lighted by an indirect lighting system. The juvenile court room, detention room and officers' quarters are also on this floor.



Exterior of East Boston's latest municipal structure

## PRELATE ASKS FOR FRANK DISCUSSION OF EQUAL VOTING

Bishop of Winchester, Not a Suffragist, Begs Fairness—Women Blundered Says Minister

LONDON—On surrendering to take her trial for conspiracy, Mrs. Drummond, the suffragette leader, was discharged, the government declining to proceed with the charge.

On the same day, Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Swindon to a deputation from the local suffrage societies, attributed the failure to carry the suffrage bill to the tactics of the suffragettes. For the moment, he declared, the militants had created a situation which was the worst he had ever seen for the chances of woman's suffrage in Parliament.

In today's Times there is an appeal from the bishop of Winchester, for a frank and sympathetic treatment of practical proposals for the betterment of women's position. This does not, however, in any way commit the bishop to the support of female suffrage, the indispensability and materiality of which it is his desire to see discussed.

## MARK SULLIVAN RESIGNS AS ASST. U. S. ATTORNEY

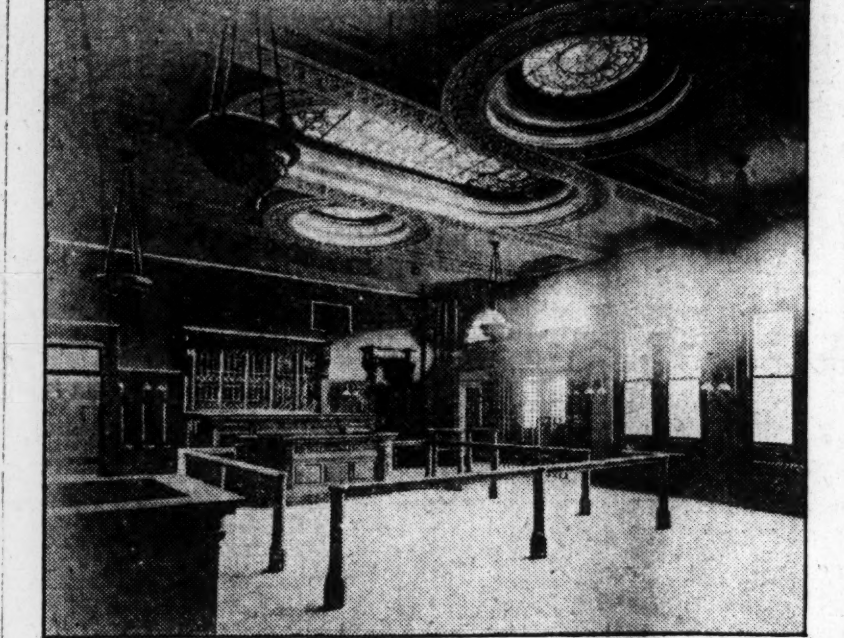
E. Mark Sullivan, assistant United States district attorney at Boston for the past six years, has tendered his resignation to United States Dist. Atty. Asa P. French to take effect Nov. 1. He will take up private practice of law in this city.

Mr. Sullivan was appointed in May, 1909, by former President Roosevelt. Prior to entering the government service Mr. Sullivan practiced law in Beverly and Salem, and was judge of the third district court of Essex county at Ipswich. Up to a year and a half ago he lived in Ipswich, but now resides on Commonwealth avenue, Allston.

## HARVARD UNION GETS MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan has accepted the invitation extended by Representative F. S. Deitrick of Massachusetts, to speak to the Harvard Union. He has not named a date but it will be some time in December.

## INTERIOR EAST BOSTON COURTHOUSE



Where police cases will be tried

## FILIPINO CURIOS ON EXHIBITION IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Large Collection of Many Characteristic Articles From the Eastern Islands

But second in value in the entire country, it is said, is the Philippine exhibit now on view at the Children's Museum at Pine Bank, Jamaica Plain. It was made by two persons who were resident in the Philippine islands at one time. It was made to illustrate the development of the Philippine peoples from the primitive to the present influenced by both Spanish and American civilizations.

The articles descriptive of each tribe are arranged in separate cases, so that the ethnological history can be traced easily.

The province of Kalanga yields the gaudy red, blue and yellow skirt worn by the women, finely decorated with beadwork and mother-of-pearl ornaments; the brilliant feather headdresses worn by men on ceremonial occasions and the earring made of heavy brass spirals.

## SCHOOL VOTERS LECTURES TO OPEN

Saturday morning lectures on "Woman and the State," to be given in Ford hall under the guidance of the School Voters League and beginning tomorrow morning, include among the speakers Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia, Mary Antin of New York, Frank Alvah Parsons of New York, Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Helen M. Todd, Illinois, Margaret Haley of Chicago, Norman Hapgood and Prof. Charles Zueblin.

The program deals with the place of woman at home, in education, in business, as a wage earner and in society.

## BRITISH BOARD ON RAILROADS NAMED

LONDON—The commission to be presided over by Lord Loreburn has been appointed to inquire into the relationship between the railways of the United Kingdom and the state and to report on the question of the safety of their working and conditions of employment.

## STEEL CAPTAIN DECLARES NEW PROSPERITY ERA IS AT HAND

Elbert H. Gary Tells American Iron Institute That Conditions Are Much Improved and Business in Nation Is Eager to Advance—Producers Ask Fair Chance

CHICAGO—In an address before the American Iron and Steel Institute here today, Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, set forth his views as to why business has hesitated, expressed the belief that the outlook was hopeful and declared that present conditions were greatly improved over those of a few years back.

Mr. Gary declared that never before were conditions which promote the welfare of the people so favorable as they are today. This country is the richest and greatest of all in productive capacity, he said, and continued:

"In short, this country, though hesitating, is eager to do business. The volume of business at this time although large because the country is so vast, is not half so great as it ought to be or as it could be.

"We would not discourage honest, sincere movements which are intended to maintain a fair equilibrium as to the rights of all classes of people; or those intended to prevent oppression or wrong; or such as may furnish full and equal opportunity to every one to honestly and properly advance his own welfare and pecuniary interests. But at the same time it should not be forgotten that the people of a nation prosper or fail together; that the unnecessary re-

## NEW COLLECTOR FACES PROBLEM IN INCOME TAX

John F. Malley Talks It Over With Outgoing Official, but How to Collect the Money Remains in the Dark

## AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS

Income tax operations were discussed today by former Senator John F. Malley of Springfield, who was recently nominated by President Wilson as collector of internal revenue for this state, and James D. Gill, the outgoing collector, when they met at the office of the internal revenue department in Milk street. As no instructions have been received from Washington, however, no definite conclusions as to how the tax should be collected could be reached.

Mr. Malley, whose nomination is expected to be confirmed by the United States Senate next week, was told that an explanation in full of the workings of the tax would probably come any day now.

When Mr. Malley's nomination is confirmed it will be necessary for him to qualify for the office. He will be obliged to file a bond for \$150,000 which is an advance of \$50,000 in the bond requirements for the office due to the establishment of the income tax law which becomes effective soon.

## BRITISH BY-ELECTION INTEREST CENTERS IN READING CONTEST

Small Majority Last Given Sir Rufus Isaacs Leads to Vigorous Campaign in District With Question of Home Rule Bill Brought to Front by Both Candidates

LONDON—Main interest in the by-elections at present pending in the United Kingdom concentrates upon Sir Rufus Isaacs' old constituency at Reading.

In Keighley and West Lothian the Liberal majorities are almost too large to give the Unionists much hope of a change, while in North Cork Mr. Redmond has determined not to run a candidate against Mr. O'Brien's nomination, on the ground that a contest between home rulers would be regarded by the country as a scandal at the present moment.

In Reading conditions are somewhat different. Sir Rufus Isaacs' majority was small, and had been steadily diminishing since the great Liberal wave in 1906. It amounted only to 99 votes,

## RESCUE SERVICE OFFICER PLACED ON REVENUE BOAT

From duty in the government life saving corps at Elizabeth City, N. C., Capt. W. E. W. Hall has been promoted to command of the revenue cutter Androscoggin. It was learned today. Captain Hall will succeed Captain Billard, who has been given command of the revenue cutter Algonquin at Porto Rico. The shift is to be made about the last of December, and probably at Portland, the station of the Androscoggin.

Examination for two enlisted men to become warrant officers on board the Androscoggin will be held aboard ship as soon as practicable.

At present the Androscoggin is at the Charleston navy yard receiving repairs after towing the burned and abandoned steamer Templemore into port from Georges bank.

## COURT REVERSES BARNARD VERDICT

The full bench of the supreme court held, in the suit of Clifton F. Barnard against the town of Shelburne, for damages for his expulsion from the Arms Academy in the town, that a school committee may expel lawfully a pupil for deficiency in studies if the pupil is given an opportunity to continue his studies in another school to enable him to reach the standard of scholarship required.

Barnard recovered a verdict of \$325 in the superior court but this decision sets it aside. The town gave the boy a chance to attend the Middleton school in the town. The boy, however, went to the high school at Greenfield.

One hundred boys of the Dudley grammar school, Roxbury, were taken on a tour of the waterfront today aboard the city steamer Monitor. The boys were in charge of N. J. Macaloney of the school. Compositions will be written about the trip, and detailed study of the port will be made. Officials of the city are impressing the rising generations through the schools, of the necessity of building up and constantly improving the port. The city government ordered the Monitor to be used for this purpose today. A special car brought the boys to the Eastern avenue wharf.

## REP. DEITRICK WOULD BUILD 4 BATTLESHIPS

Massachusetts House Member Enters a Resolve for a Bill Providing New Dreadnoughts

WASHINGTON—Immediate construction of four battleships, one of which shall be built at a government navy yard, is provided in a resolution introduced today by Representative F. S. Deitrick of Massachusetts. The resolution directs the naval affairs committee to prepare a bill to this effect.

Mr. Deitrick says his plan has no reference to the Mexican situation. Nor does it mean a four-battleship program. He believes a squadron should be constructed four ships at a time so a complete division may be forthcoming at once. The construction may require two years or longer, so it will not much increase the present annual output of battleships, according to Mr. Deitrick's idea.

Mr. Deitrick said: "I select four battleships because a quartet forms a unit, which a lesser number would not accomplish. Nor am I a believer in war, but in preparedness for war. Construction of battleships now may save us billions of dollars in the future."

It is estimated in Washington that the four battleships will cost at least \$50,000,000.

## REGISTRATION IS SMALL

PEABODY, Mass.—Registration for the evening schools thus far is the smallest for several seasons, numbering 212.

## MOHONK PLEA FOR EDUCATION OF THE FILIPINOS

Some Experts at Conference Believe It Well to Train Islanders to Point Where Freedom Would Be Understood

By GEORGE PERRY MORRIS  
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The most acute observation thus far made at the Mohonk conference of Friends of the Indians and Dependent Peoples concerning the solution of American-Filipino relations has come from Editor Martin Egan of the Manila Times: "The critics are now to become actors. Responsibility will teach and it will sober. You will hear less and less attack on continued rule by Americans."

In this saying is found an explanation of the scarcity of pro-Filipinos this year at this conference. They have men in power at Washington and at Manila now who they expect are to make changes long urged. Why come to Mohonk to talk anti-imperialism?

But the impression gained from private conversations with Americans who know contemporary conditions in the Philippines is that already Governor-General Harrison is being forced by the facts to take conservative positions quite contrary to his utterances when in Congress.

That he has wisely enlarged Filipino representation in the law-making body and that he has chosen fairly good men

## SOPHOMORES OF BROOKLINE HIGH GIVE RECEPTION

Second Year Pupils Provide Program and Entertainment for Entering Class Members

The sophomore class of the Brookline high school give a reception to the entering class this afternoon. The speakers are the respective class presidents and Winifred C. Akers, principal of the school. A program includes cartoons of local interest by Charles Low '16, a recitation by Mildred Price '16 and selections by the Mandolin club. The committee in charge of the affair is Jack Craig, chairman; Misses Sands and Shepard and Alphonse Johnson.

The debating club is making active plans for its year's work, and the entire school listened to brief addresses on debating from alumni this morning, including Eric Stone and Alan Hay of Harvard and Benjamin Roberts of Andover Theological Seminary.

The president of the boys' debating club plans debates for every other week, the first one of the year to be held Nov. 6, making about 10 for the year. Two interscholastic debates will be with Newton and Somerville. The officers of the debating club are: Victor Kramer '14, president; Lyman Lehlburger '14, vice-president; Henry M. Merrill '14, secretary; rhetorical committee—George McLaughlin, chairman; Dugald C. Jackson and Eugene Dewey, all of the class of 1914.

## CITY TO VOTE ON MAYOR'S POWER

NEWTON, Mass.—At the state election, a referendum will appear on the ballot relative to the mayor's prerogative of discharging an executive officer without the approval of the board of aldermen, which has been a privilege since 1910. Previous to that time a city employer could be removed by the mayor, only after a hearing before the aldermen. It is proposed to change the present system to one almost similar to the old one.

History is rapidly being made in many parts of the world at the present time. Many a newspaper reader will be happy to receive such a wealth of world news as each Monitor contains. When remailing the paper it is well to mark this paragraph to show one reason why you are doing so.



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## Irish Transport Workers Strike Situation Analyzed

## DUBLIN MASTERS' LABOR POLICY IS CALLED DESPOTIC

Protest Against Action of Employers in Strike Situation at Irish Capital Looks Into the Conditions of Present Unrest

## LETTER IS PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In "an open letter to the masters of Dublin," published in the Irish Times, a well-known Dublin journalist enters an earnest protest against the present action of the employers.

The writer declares that he desires to address this warning to the "aristocracy of industry" in Dublin because, like all aristocracies, they tend to grow blind in long authority. The assumption of the employers, he insists, that they are answerable to themselves alone for their action in the industries they control is one that becomes less and less tolerable.

There had been, he points out, a landed aristocracy in Ireland, and that had vanished simply because it was scornful and neglectful of the workers in the industries by which it had profited. Had they done their duty to these men and women they might, he insists, have continued in power and prestige for centuries to come. Despotisms, the writer declares, endure while they are benevolent and aristocracies while noblesse oblige is not a phrase to be referred to with a cynical smile. Even oligarchies might be permanent if the spirit of human kindness, which harmonizes all things otherwise incompatible, is present.

"You do not seem to read history," the letter continues, "so as to learn its lessons. That you are an uncivilized class was obvious from recent utterances of some of you upon art. That you are incompetent men in the sphere in which you arrogate imperial power is certain, because for many years, long before the present uprising of labor, your enterprises have been dwindling in the regard of investors, and this while you have carried them on in the cheapest market in these islands, with a labor reserve always hungry and ready to accept any pittance."

"You are bad citizens for we rarely, if ever, hear of the wealthy among you endowing your city with the munificent gifts which it is the pride of merchant princes in other cities to offer, and Irishmen, not of your city, who offered to supply the want left by your lack of generosity, are met with derision and abuse. Those who have economic power have civic power also, yet you have not used the power that was yours to right what was wrong in the evil administration of this city. You have allowed the poor to be herded together so that one thinks of certain places in Dublin as a pestilence."

After describing some of the conditions in the city, the writer goes on to say that no doubt the employers have rights on their side, and no doubt some of them have suffered without just cause, but he earnestly insists that nothing which has been done to them cries so loud for condemnation as their own actions. They were within the rights society allowed them when they locked out their men and insisted on the fixing of some principle to adjust their future relations with labor, but, the letter continues, "having once decided on such a step, knowing how many thousands of men, women and children, nearly one-third of the population of this city, would be affected, you should not have let one day pass without unremitting endeavors to find a solution of the problem. What did you do? The representatives of labor unions of Great Britain met you and you made to them a preposterous and impossible demand, and because they would not accede to it, you closed the conference."

"You masters ask the men to do that which masters of labor in any other city of these islands do not dare to do; you demanded of those men, who were members of a trade union that they should resign from that union and from those who were not members you insisted on a vow that they should never join it. You reminded labor you could always have your three square meals a day, while it went hungry. You went into conference again with representatives of the state and then when an award was made by men who have an experience in industrial matters a thousand times transcending yours, you withdrew again and will not agree to accept their solution and fall back again on your policy of starvation."

"You may succeed in your policy," the writer says in conclusion, "but the men whose manhood you have broken will loathe you and will always be brooding and scheming to strike a fresh blow."

## AUSTRALIA SENDS OUT 152 TONS OF BUTTER IN MONTH

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—During the fortnight ending Aug. 28, 1913, 4273 boxes of butter were inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the commonwealth. Of these 2046 boxes were of butter in bulk, weighing 73½ tons; 394 were of butter in pats, weighing 9½ tons, and 933 were of butter in tins, weighing 36½ tons.

The total number of boxes destined for the United Kingdom was 2776, of which 1571 were salted and 1205 were unsalted; 478 boxes were destined for South African ports, and 1019 were for export to eastern and other ports. The actual exports of butter during the same period totaled 100½ tons, of which 38½ tons went to the United Kingdom, 17 tons went to South Africa and 44½ tons went to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the butter exported amounted to £11,027.

During the month of August a total of 152 tons of butter was exported, 39½ tons of butter going to the United Kingdom, 22 tons to South African and other ports and 90½ tons going to eastern and other ports, while for the month of August, 1912, the figures were 209 tons exported, of which 24½ tons went to South Africa and 184½ tons to eastern and other ports.

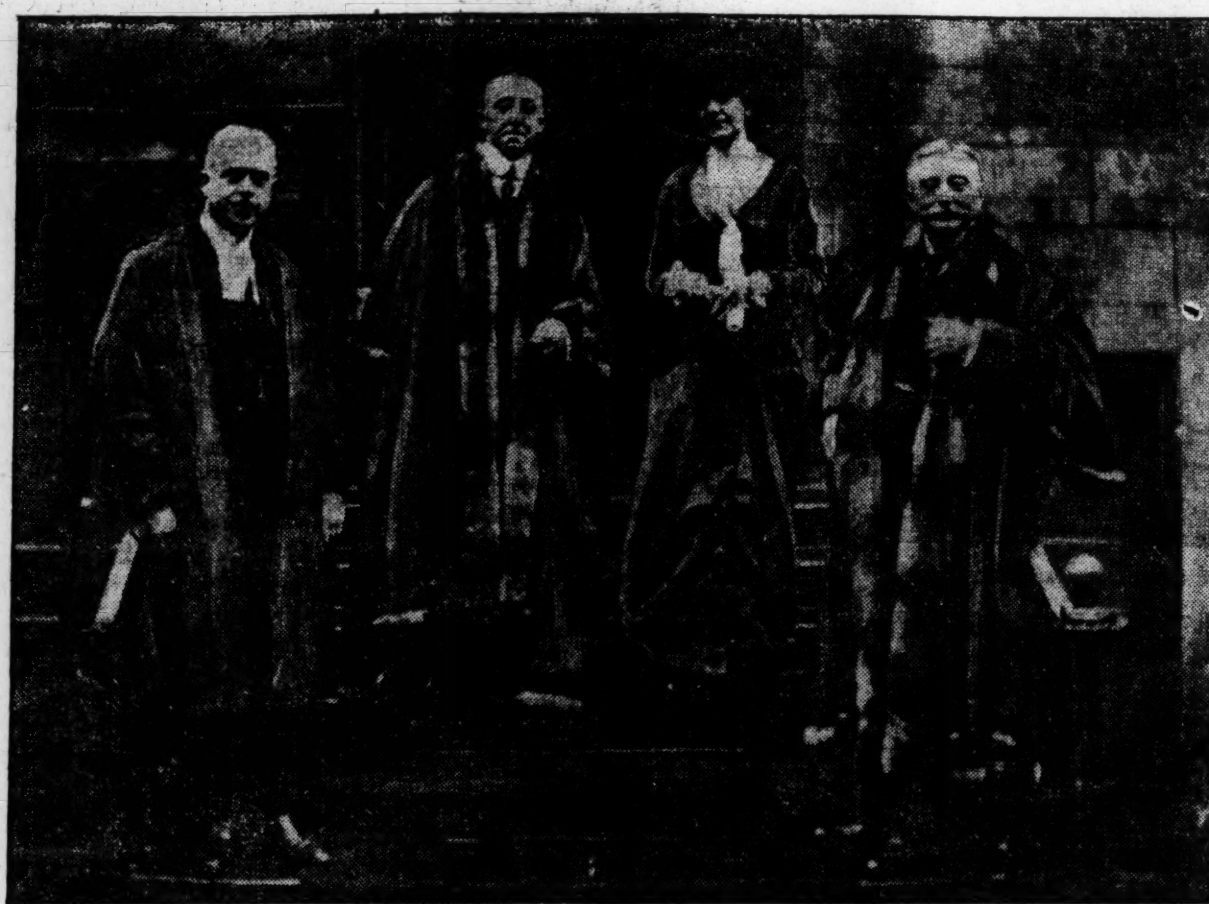
## BETTER FRANCO-SPAIN TRADE RELATIONS URGED AS NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A note of warning is sounded in the French press against exaggerating the importance of the presidential visit to Spain. At the time of King Alfonso's stay in Paris, the words "entente," "alliance" and "friendship" between the two countries were bandied about freely.

When it came to taking the first steps towards an entente, however, disappointment was experienced, for it was found that, in spite of the good will of the Spanish ruler and the evident desire of the French for a rapprochement with Spain, difficulties existed of too great a nature to allow of the precipitate linking of the policies of the two governments.

The truth of the matter is that the commercial relations of France and Spain are extremely bad. This is shown



(Reproduced by permission of the Yorkshire Herald)

Woman in picture is Miss Maud Sellers elected member of Merchant Adventurers Company of York

## BRITISH WOMEN WORKERS ADVOCATE HOUSING REFORM

Conference of National Union at Hull Discusses Topics Relating to Children's Welfare — Archbishop of York in Address Commends Work of Organization

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, Eng.—The National Union of Women Workers, which comprises 1750 societies and organizations in Great Britain and is affiliated with bodies of the same nature in other countries, held its annual meeting in Hull this year.

The opening of the conference was performed by Mrs. Allan Bright, president of the union. She described the objects of the organization as promotion of solidarity, the encouragement of well considered movements for the improvement of educational, industrial and social conditions, not only in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, but throughout the country as well.

Living in the present the members of the union were resolved that progress should be maintained and strengthened. No limits were set to their services, no artificial barriers of industry, occupation, or leisure were recognized. What was asked of them was the spirit of willing cooperation based on a love for humanity.

It is the custom of the union to fix on a special subject which shall form the center of discussion by the delegates. The subject this year was "The Children of the Nation," and in referring to it in her opening address, Mrs. Bright pointed to the necessity for housing reform. Public opinion must be stirred and the public conscience aroused in order that the housing problem, which affected the health, the employment and the morality of the nation should be lifted above party politics and be entrusted for its effectual solution to a

responsible body of wise, humane men and women, to whom the welfare of the community was of supreme importance. The welcome of Hull to the delegates was expressed by the archbishop of York who spoke of the valuable work which women performed in the betterment of social conditions. Progress it was apt to be thought could only be secured by means of legislation, but personal service was also required to make legislation effectual.

The intuition, accuracy and other qualities which women possessed were needed either directly or indirectly in the shaping of the laws of the country. Dr. Lang, however, was careful to warn his hearers not to read into his words more than he intended to convey.

On the first day of the conference a meeting was held at the Albion hall on the subject of the girls' club movement. One of the speakers described it as one of the most important of social and recreative agencies. The Hon. Lily Montagu who has done very successful work in connection with the West Central Club for Jewish Girls, said that a club is successful only in proportion as it fits a girl to fill her place in her home. It could also be very useful in overcoming the want of method which often prevailed in the girls' homes.

## NEW DIRECTOR OF THE PROTOCOL IS NAMED IN FRANCE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) PARIS, France.—William Martin has just been appointed director of the protocol in succession to M. Mollard. The new director has served 24 years in the diplomatic service, having held important appointments at Lima, Constantinople, Belgrade, St. Petersburg and Madrid, in which latter city he acted during several months as charge d'affaires.

He was for some time the private secretary to M. Poincaré, when the latter was premier, and while so engaged he had ample opportunities of showing his special capacity for that tact and courtesy which are so essential to the adequate fulfillment of his new position.

During King Alfonso's last visit to Paris, M. Martin was attached to the person of the King, and he is to accompany M. Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, on his visit with the President, to Madrid. The office of the director of the protocol has been filled by Armand Mollard during three presidencies. His last work before retiring is to accompany the President to Madrid, after which he is to take up the post of French minister to Luxembourg.

## WOMAN ON BRITISH BOARD FOR FIRST TIME IN 400 YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

YORK, England.—The swearing in of a new member of the Merchant Adventurers Company of the City of York recently was of unusual interest in view of the fact that the new member was a lady, Miss Maud Sellers.

As the Governor, L. J. Foster, pointed out, this was not a transgression from ancient custom but the restoration of a lady to a position which was only filled again after 400 years. Miss Sellers, he said, had done a great work in deciphering old charters, deeds and other documents and thereby stimulating them to greater interest in the guild.

## BRITISH SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR DROPPING TARIFF ISSUE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At the conclusion of a speech on the increase in the trade of Great Britain delivered at Glasgow recently by Sir John Simon, the solicitor-general, the speaker asked whether the time had not come when free traders might ask of tariff reformers the question, whether the considerations which had forced themselves on all fair-minded men during the last 10 years were not of such a nature as to cause the latter to abandon a policy which was declared by a past conservative statesman to be hopelessly lost.

"Has not the time arrived," further asked Sir John Simon, "when in this matter at any rate, we may stand on a common basis, and may discuss matters of honorable political controversy, assured that the principles at the foundation of our British trade are protected by every great party in the state?" In a previous portion of his speech, the solicitor-general declared that tariff reformers had had one great success and three great failures. Their success had consisted in capturing the Unionist organization, and their three failures had come when, after tariff reform had been declared by the leaders of the Unionist party the first constructive plank of their platform, three successive defeats at general elections had befallen the Unionist organization.

When Mr. Chamberlain had spoken in Glasgow 10 years ago of the merits of tariff reform, he had declared that the tariffs of modern protectionist countries would absolutely block the British merchant. This had not proved the case. Last year £40,500,000 worth of products and manufactures went to Germany, £25,500,000 to France, £14,000,000 to Italy and £12,000,000 to Japan. In each of these cases the increase in the last 10 years was 50 per cent.

In the case of the United States in 1912, the amount of British products amounted to £30,000,000, with an increase of 27 per cent as compared with 10 years ago. During the last 10 years, the total exports of British manufactures and products to foreign countries

## RUSSIAN RULE IN FINLAND STIRS COUNTRY'S PEOPLE

Military Force Used in Breaking Up Meeting and Feeling of Apprehension Strengthens

(Special to the Monitor)

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The arbitrary measures employed by the Russian government in Finland are rousing the fears of the people of that country very considerably.

An example of these methods has been afforded by the action of the police who forbade a working man's soiree to take place, because the speeches to be delivered had not been censored by the authorities. Russian military force was requisitioned to assist the police in breaking up the meeting and dispersing the people who had come to take part in it.

By Finnish law the right of meeting is secured and there is no doubt that the police were acting in distinct violation of that law. Those concerned, fortunately for the cause, departed without resistance, but a few among the bystanders paused to applaud, whereupon the soldiers drove them off with the butt ends of their rifles.

The Finns see in these tyrannical methods, employed by Governor-General Seyn, a tendency to put them in the wrong, with a view to declaring that the situation in Finland is dangerous and that martial law is necessary to maintain order. Already the burgomaster of Viborg and one of his councillors have been tried by a St. Petersburg court, sentenced to five months imprisonment, and forbidden the right to occupy a state or communal position for three years.

Other signs of a threatening kind are not wanting, for no less than 18 Finnish judges and officials are in prison in St. Petersburg. The Russians by these means have not intimidated the people of Finland into submission, but rather have stimulated them to resist their authority. The feeling of apprehension amongst them grows stronger as daily arrests are made and it is rumored that similar tactics will be tried with the Helsingfors city council before long.

MANY TELEGRAMS SENT (Special to the Monitor) SOUTHAMPTON, England.—At the church congress held recently the Southampton postal telegraphic staff despatched no less than 338,000 words of press telegrams in the course of the five days.



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## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Joseph and His Brethren, 8. CASTLE—Over Night, 2:30, 8:10. COLONIAL—George M. Cohan, 8:10. HOLIS—The Wolf Roper, 8. KEITH'S—Vandeville, 2. MAJESTIC—Bought and Paid For, 8:10. PARK—The Wolf Roper, 8:10. PLYMOUTH—Disraeli, 8:10.

BOSTON CONCERTS  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., third public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., third concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital, Josef Hofmann.

NEW YORK  
ASTOR—Seven Keys to Baldpate.  
BELASCO—David Warfield.  
BOTH—The Great Adventure.  
CASINO—De Wolf Hopper.  
COHAN—Potash and Perlmutter.  
COMEDY—Believe Me, Xantippe.  
CORT—Peg o' My Heart.  
CRITERION—William Collier.  
EMPIRE—John Drew.  
FIFTH—The Law.  
HARRIS—The Love Leash.  
HIPPODROME—America.  
KNICKERBOCKER—Donald Brian.  
LYRIC—Her Own Money.  
LUXEM—Miss Grace George and "The Younger Generation."  
MANHATTAN—Roberta and Marlowe.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—Sweethearts.  
ROYAL—Lillie Women.  
REPUBLIC—Temperamental Journey.  
SUBURBAN—Forbes Robertson.  
THIRTY-NINTH—At Bay.

CHICAGO  
AUDITORIUM—The Whip.  
BLACKSTONE—Ole Skinner.  
CORT—Gloriana.  
FINE ARTS—The Yellow Sacket.  
GARRICK—William Hodge.  
GRAND—Stop Thief.  
ILLINOIS—Lady of the Shipper.  
KASSALO—A Trip to Washington.  
OLYMPIC—Chauncey Olcott.  
POWERS—The Governor's Lady.  
STUDEBAKER—Miss Liss Abarnassell.



# London Pavilion Meeting of Suffragists Is Described

## POLICE EFFECTS LOST IN MELEE SOLD BY WOMEN

British Suffragists Add £130 to Treasury of Political Union After Arrest of Miss Annie Kenney at Pavilion Meeting

HAT SELLS FOR £5

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As a cable of Oct. 7 to the Monitor has already announced, Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested during the usual weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at the London Pavilion on Oct. 6, when some lively scenes took place. She had succeeded in eluding a vigilant watch set by the police outside the hall, had reached the platform, and taken her place before they were aware of her arrival. Accompanied by Mrs. Drummond, she appeared before an enthusiastic audience which filled the hall from floor to ceiling.

The two ladies were cheered and cheered again until Miss Kenney responded by waving her hand to her supporters and the chairman, Mrs. Fox, began to speak. She denounced what she characterized as the inhuman methods of the government in arresting prisoners under the terms of the cat and mouse act. Mrs. Drummond, who followed Mrs. Fox, declared that in attending the meeting she was breaking no pledge, as the terms of her release on bail were unconditional. The militant suffragists, she said, had made the counsel of the state a laughing stock and men could bear anything but ridicule.

At this moment Miss Kenney, who had just received a message, sprang to her feet, and announced that she had just been told that detectives were in the hall, and she wished to say what she had to say, immediately. She got no further, for at that point 30 or 40 men, policemen in uniform and detectives in plain clothes suddenly invaded the platform, accompanied by several prison wardresses.

One of the latter seized Miss Kenney, whilst the detectives closed round them and bore her along towards the side of the stage, where she stood with her back to one of the private boxes. She made a violent effort to escape but was half carried, half dragged away by the police. The audience protested loudly by every means in their power, but they could not reach Miss Kenney owing to the deep orchestra which intervened between them and the stage. The scene was absolutely uproarious and, owing to the large number of police employed, the whole affair was the work of a few moments.

No organized resistance on the part of those present could be made. In the melee two hats and a walking stick belonging to the detectives were left behind and these were promptly turned to account inside the hall. An auction took place towards the close of the proceedings and the trophies went to the highest bidder. A very battered hat was knocked down for £5, the same sum was realized for a soft felt hat, whilst the inspector's stick, a silver mounted cane with a horn handle, fetched £2 10s. to the funds of the union. In this way the fracas was turned to account.

When all was quiet the proceedings were continued, notwithstanding the fact that the chairman had been very roughly handled by the police. Referring to the articles from Miss Christabel Pankhurst, which have been appearing of late in the Suffragette, Mrs. Fox said that they were founded on statements published by medical men, and that the government would never be able to suppress them, or prevent the paper from telling the truth. Arrangements had been made to continue the publication of the Suffragette no matter what might happen. When the collection was about to be taken, some one in the hall asked whether the authorities would steal the money when it had been collected. "No," Mrs. Fox replied, "that has been provided against, neither the government nor Scotland Yard would ever get any money from us." The collection, together with the auction already described amounted to £130.

Outside the Pavilion some lively scenes were being enacted both during the proceedings and while the audience were dispersing. Several ladies who were quietly selling the Suffragette in the street were asked to leave by the police. This they refused to do, and in consequence they were arrested for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. These ladies and others who had been arrested in connection with Miss Kenney's capture were brought before Mr. Mead at Marlborough street police court on the following day, and were sentenced to fines or terms of imprisonment.

The directors of the Pavilion have decided that the Women's Social and Political Union shall hold no more meetings there and the contract has therefore been cancelled. In announcing the news the manager said that the scenes of the previous day had influenced the directors in deciding against the future use of the hall for the meetings of the militant party. In connection with Mrs. Drummond's arrest at the meeting that officials had one and all been very kind. "They



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Old farmhouse in Tottenham Court road, London, soon to be demolished to make room for factory

give us the hall," she said, "and we in the movement are grateful for this. The directors are fighting the forces outside and we are aware that any one who helps us by lending offices or places of meeting are hounded down behind the scenes."

## NORWAY RECEIVES SCOTT ANTARCTIC TRIP COMMANDER

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—On arriving at the Christiania railway station, Commander Evans, of the Scott Antarctic expedition, who was accompanied by his mother, was met by the committee of the Geographical Society and by several persons of scientific renown.

Commander Evans proceeded immediately to Bygdø, the royal villa, where he was entertained at luncheon by the King and Queen. He declared in an interview with a newspaper representative that he would not visit the Antarctic again for some time, since he was busy dealing with a vast amount of scientific material on which he intended to publish a report.

The next great work to be accomplished was the drawing of a map of the Antarctic continent. The limits of this continent could only be fixed by sailing round it. Commander Evans is being entertained by the Geographical Society before whom he will lecture.

## SOUTH AFRICA OIL EXPERT REPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, South Africa—The prominent oil expert appointed some time ago by the Union government to thoroughly investigate oil occurrences within the Union, has presented his report. He considers that all occurrences investigated by him, and he visited all likely places, would prove unprofitable to work.

## NEW PARTY MAY WIN BALANCE OF POWER IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state Parliament in its last session is having a strenuous time. Two votes of censure have already been moved and defeated during the few weeks since Parliament opened. Altogether Mr. Wade, the leader of the opposition, has moved 13 votes of censure since the Labor government took office three years ago, none of which have been carried. The treasurer has succeeded in getting supplies granted amounting to the huge sum of £8,123,160; this will enable ministers to finance their departments until the end of the year.

An important land bill passed its second reading, giving the government power to impose taxation on large estates within 15 miles of existing railways in the wheat districts. This act is designed to cause large landowners to cultivate or sell to the farmer who desires to get on the land. A huge measure, the consolidation of the various land acts, is also on hand and it is very urgently needed to simplify land legislation which has become very complicated owing to

## CHINA FIFTH IN WEALTH OF NATIONS FINDS STATISTICIAN

While Ranking High in Total Riches Author Says the Per Capita Average Is Only 267 Yen, Which He Declares to Be Due to Bad Government

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—Hideomi Takahashi, the author of "The Wealth of the Japanese Empire" and other kindred works, has spent some time in endeavoring to arrive at an estimate of the wealth of China. In total wealth, Mr. Takahashi declares, China proper ranks fifth in the list of the different nations of the world, but the wealth per capita is 267 yen, or half of the Japanese wealth per capita.

The average income of the Chinese, Mr. Takahashi gives as 7.5 sen a day, and he declares that their poverty is due to bad administration. "A good people and a bad government," is, in his opinion, the only commentary of the entire history of China. There is no important wealth in China except land and houses, and most of the profitable businesses are held by people from other lands.

But she has, he contends, an untold amount of wealth not yet developed, and numerous businesses waiting to be undertaken. Should China come to have a stable government, and try to develop her wealth in earnest, she would be able to have an annual revenue of 1,500,000,000 yen and become strong and wealthy. Mr. Takahashi itemizes the wealth of China under various headings, such as land, houses, warehouses, cattle, mineral products and so forth, estimating the total at 106,133,253,957 yen. For the purposes of comparison he appends an estimate of the wealth of other nations as follows:

Yen	
The United States	210,000,000,000
The United Kingdom	134,000,000,000
Germany	125,132,981,000
France	100,447,488,000

These preconceived opinions of mine have now received a rude shock. It may be true that the students I saw were picked, but the parties were sufficiently numerous to prove that if you can pick so many there must be a very big leaven in the Bengali community working for good."

The correspondent further notices that these students appear to have discarded all distinctions of caste, which has hitherto proved the greatest obstacle to unity among the natives of this country, and he adds that this change alone must have a profound effect upon the political situation in India.

"The European," he says, "is here not because he is superior to the Indian mentally, but because he has grit and character. If the new generation of Indians also display grit and character what excuse will there be for bringing out Europeans to govern the country and control industrial enterprise?"

Yen	
China	106,133,253,957
Russia	99,841,969,000
Italy	32,128,000,000
Japan	25,140,389,576

According to Mr. Takahashi the following is the annual earning per capita of these nations:

Yen	
The United Kingdom	250
France	230
The United States	222
Germany	193
Italy	120
Russia	67
Japan	50
China	27

## INDIA CHARACTER CHANGES SEEN IN BENGALI STUDENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—A remarkable letter has been published by the Englishman, a strong journalistic supporter of British rule in India, from a correspondent who draws attention to what he calls the phenomenon of "the daring self-sacrifice and disregard for comfort shown by not one but many parties of Bengali students from Calcutta who have visited the flooded districts with relief."

The correspondent adds: "Before I saw these boys I entertained the common idea that Bengali students were for the most part short-sighted youths without physique and spiritless, entertaining a tremendous opinion of themselves, full of perverse hatred of the British raj (government) and very contemptuous of their illiterate countrymen."

"These preconceived opinions of mine have now received a rude shock. It may be true that the students I saw were picked, but the parties were sufficiently numerous to prove that if you can pick so many there must be a very big leaven in the Bengali community working for good."

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The phenomenon to which the above correspondent draws attention has been frequently marked by thoughtful observers during the past 10 years. It is unquestioned that the new generation of Indians display many qualities which previous generations have lacked. Nor can it be questioned that this result has come about very largely by reason of the teaching and example of Britishers during the last half century.

## FARMHOUSE IN HEART OF LONDON SOON TO DISAPPEAR

Old Georgian Structure Within Mile of Charing Cross Once Gave Shelter to the Two Miss Cappers, Who Had Peculiarities Not Pleasing to Neighbors' Boys

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An old Georgian farmhouse, situated within a mile of Charing Cross, just off the Tottenham Court road, will shortly be pulled down. The farm to which it belonged was always known as Capper's farm but the last people of that name to occupy it were two Miss Cappers, who lived there about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The ladies were known locally for their partiality for riding habits and men's hats and their disposition seems to have been unamiable. Ladies and, it is just possible, gentlemen sometimes dislike things without sound and sufficient reason but why any lady should take a dislike to kites passes comprehension.

Miss Capper, however, could not "bear the name of such" and J. T. Smith records in his "Book for a Rainy Day" that she used to ride on horseback, armed with a large pair of shears, after boys who were flying kites, purposely to cut their strings.

Miss Capper's sister specialized in the suppression of bathing, her method being to annex the clothes of the small boys who trespassed on her premises to bathe. The common factors in the two cases, it may be noted, were the Miss Cappers and the boys, and possibly Miss Capper's dislike of kites was essentially a dislike of small boys. That, of course, is perfectly understandable.

The grounds of Capper's farm originally stretched northwards to Tottenham court, which stood at the junction of the roads now known as Tottenham Court road and Euston road, and on the east it reached as far as the fields behind Bedford house on the north side

of what is now Bloomsbury square. The farmhouse is now entirely within the parish of St. Giles but at one time, as is shown by boundary marks let into the wall above the doorway, it stood on the old boundary between the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Pancras. When the farm passed from the Miss Cappers' hands is not clear but when the "new road from Paddington to Islington," part of which is now known as Euston road, was projected one of the ladies wrote to the landlord, the Duke of Bedford, pointing out that the dust and the number of people would make her fields no better than a common land, hinting gently at a large abatement of rent, and remaining with all submission his grace's "most dutiful and obedient servant, Esther Capper."

Possibly she did not obtain the "large abatement" of rent and, therefore, carried out her threat of quitting the farm. At any rate it passed in 1776 into the hands of one William Mace, a carpenter, who was required to build "proper and convenient sheds and other outhouses for the accommodation of 40 cows at the least."

But the days of Capper's farm were numbered. A wave of bricks and mortar was flowing towards Bloomsbury and the outhouses were soon livery stables for the horses of gentry and well-to-do shopkeepers who rode daily into town from Hampstead, Highgate, Finchley and other country districts. Gradually the farm disappeared as houses sprang up in all directions and soon the farmhouse was cut off from the road by the buildings of Messrs. Heal & Sons. Now it must disappear to make way for a model bedding factory belonging to the same firm.

## WATTLE DAY IS CELEBRATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Golden Blossom Is Everywhere in Evidence and Trees Are Planted in Public Places

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The South Australian celebrations in connection with Wattle day, which has been instituted throughout the commonwealth for the purpose of fostering a distinctive Australian spirit, were carried out with marked enthusiasm. The celebrations were participated in by every section of the community.

In the metropolis the golden blossom was everywhere in evidence—shops and vehicles of all descriptions were gaily decorated, nearly every citizen wore a spray of the fragrant flower, wreaths of wattle were placed on the statues which adorn the city, and among those who participated in the planting of wattle trees in the squares and gardens were his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet; the premier, Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P.; and the mayor of Adelaide, Lavington Bonython.

At the invitation of the league, a large company assembled at the Sir Edwin Smith kiosk, Elder park, at a national demonstration held in connection with the movement. The federal president of the Australian Wattle Day League Will J. Sowden presided, and others present were his excellency the Governor and Lady Bosanquet, the minister for external affairs Hon. P. McE. Glynn, K. C., M. H. R., the state minister of agriculture Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C. and the president of the South Australian branch Lady Symon.

The addresses were of a stirring and patriotic nature. Mr. Sowden, in the course of his speech, referred to the widespread character of the movement, and to the fact that the league had secured the recognition of the wattle by the commonwealth government, as it had been placed in the Australian coat of arms, and the postmaster-general had had it inserted in the design of the new stamps.

Proceeding, he said the league made no distinction of religion or political party. Its members gathered together apart from distinctions of class or creed and showed the oneness of sentiment essential to the consummation of the ideal of a great united Australia.

## GEN. LYAUTEY IS RECEIVED BY KING OF SPAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—General Lyautey, the French resident in Morocco, who has been expressly invited by the King of Spain to Madrid, during the visit of President Poincaré was received in audience by his majesty directly upon his arrival in the Spanish capital.

General Lyautey, who was accompanied by his orderlies and by Colonel Echague, drove to the palace at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was closeted with the King for two hours, only leaving the palace some while after 7.

At the entrance he was met by newspaper representatives but merely stated that he was delighted with the cordiality of the royal welcome.

## GERMAN NAVAL PLANS ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The statement that in the naval budget for 1914 there will be a clause providing for an under secretaryship of state of the imperial navy receives credence in naval circles.

With regard to naval matters, it is announced that the cruiser Ersatz Kaiserit Augusta of the 1912 program will be launched from the Schichau yards toward the end of November. Her armament consists of eight 12-inch and 14 6-inch guns.



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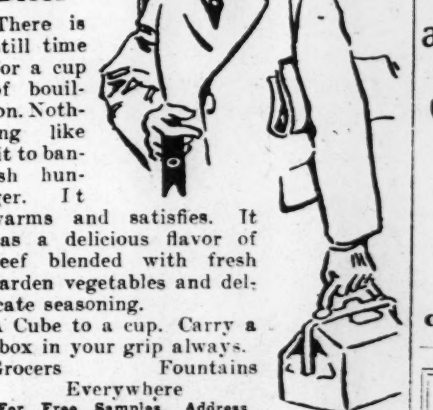
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## MANY TEACHERS GATHER TODAY IN CONVENTIONS

Bristol, Hampden and Berkshire  
Counties Associations Are  
Holding Business Sessions in  
Their Respective Districts

### SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Bristol County Teachers' Association is holding its thirty-seventh annual convention in the auditorium of the B. M. C. Durfee high school and branch session in several grammar school buildings today. The address of welcome is by Dr. W. A. Dolan, chairman of the school committee, followed by a brief business meeting of the association, after which the regular order of exercises will be observed. Edmund S. Cogswell will make an address on the teachers' retirement system.

In the afternoon the program will be as follows: High school semi-chorus, solo by Miss Isabel McCreery; business meeting; reports of secretary; treasurer and committees; election of officers and committees; "Advantages of Teachers' Annuity Guild," Thoman Paul, Myricks; address, "Society and the Individual," Dr. George Luther Cady, Dorchester.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The sixtieth annual convention of the Hampden County Teachers' Association is holding sessions in the city hall today. President Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine delivers an address on "The Relation of Knowledge to Teaching." Vice-President Walter E. Gushue presides. Music will be furnished by the students of the Chippewas high school, under the direction of Miss Ronayne. The high school section, meeting in the Art museum, will be addressed by Dr. Charles F. Wheelock, second assistant commissioner of education in New York, on "What Is the Matter With the High Schools?" Prof. John C. Stone of the state normal school in Montclair, N. J., will speak on "The Modernization of Arithmetic," before the grammar school section in the assembly hall of the technical high school.

The primary school section, which will meet in the central high school assembly hall will listen to a talk on "Modern Standards of Primary Education," by Miss Annie E. Moore of the Teachers College, New York city.

The second general session will be held in the auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with Louis P. Slade of Chippewas presiding.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Berkshire County Teachers Association is being held today at the high school, W. I. Hamilton, agent of the state board of education, will explain the teachers' retirement act, and the speakers will include Dr. Frederick C. Ferry of Williams College, Samuel E. Allen of that college, W. K. Hayward of the Washington Irving high school, New York city, C. M. Miller of New York city, Mrs. Ada B. Locke, Walter Sargent of Chicago University, Miss Laura Comstock of Amherst College, Rufus W. Stimson, agent of the state board of education.

The afternoon session will open at 2 o'clock, when reports of committees, election of officers and other business will take place. Frederic Goodwin of New York city will speak on "Music in the Schools" and his talk will be illustrated by a graphophone and by Master Walter Lawrence. The program is the most interesting ever arranged for this annual meeting, and the attendance promises to be large.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—School teachers from all parts of the state will gather at Infantry hall next Thursday, when the opening session of the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction will be held.

Sessions will also be held on Friday, Oct. 31, and on Saturday, Nov. 1. The closing meeting of the institute will be on the latter date.

## STATE LIBRARIANS DEFER MOTION TO CENSOR WEEKLIES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Proposed condemnation of certain weekly periodicals, moved by Librarian George H. Tripp of New Bedford, was withheld from a vote at the Massachusetts Library Club session Thursday, and the matter was referred instead to a committee of five to be reported on at the next meeting in Somerville, Jan. 22.

After the business session the delegates were divided between the two lecture rooms in the library, in one of which O. R. Howard Thompson, librarian of the James V. Brown library of Williamsport, Penn., conducted a conference on "Library Budgets." In the other room a conference on "Library Work With Children" was conducted by Miss Alice M. Jordan, custodian of the children's department of the Boston public library.

BONAPARTE MONUMENT PROPOSED  
WASHINGTON—Congressman Peters of Massachusetts introduced Thursday a bill which would appropriate \$500,000 for the construction of a monument to Napoleon Bonaparte.

## WOMEN'S BRANCH OF STATE Y. M. C. A. TO MEET SOON

Public to Be Welcome at Meetings of Auxiliaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twenty-fifth annual conference of the women's auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held Wednesday and Thursday of next week in the First Congregational church. The conference will open at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday and all the meetings will be open to the public. The program is as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 29—Opening session at 2:30 p. m., worship and organization; solo, Mrs. Robert Keating Smith; 3. "Auxiliary facts and forces," Mrs. C. E. Stanhope of Newport, R. I.; solo, Mrs. Smith, with violin obligato by Ida M. Lyons; 4:30, adjournment. Evening session—7:30, devotional service led by the Rev. Conrad Hooker; "High school boys of North America," Arthur N. Cotton of New York of the international committee; "The making of a secretary" (stereopticon), Dr. L. L. Doggett, president of the Young Men's Christian Association College of Springfield; solo, Raymond Judson. Thursday, Oct. 30—Morning session, 10, morning prayer, "The association's service to railroad men," Secretary O. A. Eberhardt of Springfield; "Association shop meetings," Secretary F. L. Willis of Worcester; "The association boy," Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman; 12:30, adjournment. Afternoon session—2, prayer, led by Mrs. William H. Andrews of Springfield; solo, Mrs. C. H. Abbe; sectional conferences, devotional, social, boys' work; 3:15, reports from conferences; solo, Mrs. Abbe; 3:30, inspirational address, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels of Wellesley; 4, recreation hour. Evening session—7:30, devotional service, led by the Rev. H. M. Dykman; address by Arthur Rugh, national secretary for China; music by Miss Lyons, Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Little.

## BROCKTON COUNCIL REFERS ORDER ON PAY OF CALLMEN

BROCKTON, Mass.—Overriding a plea for enrolment of an ordinance increasing the pay of callmen of the fire department from \$200 to \$350 at a meeting of the common council Thursday night, the order was sent to the committee on ordinances.

An order for a loan of \$240,000 for a new girls' high school was sent to the finance committee. Councilman Herbert L. Wood called attention to the fact that the Legislature gave the city the right to borrow \$300,000. Already \$30,000 has been spent for land, with a possibility of more through litigation. He declared that if the loan went through every cent would be used up.

He thought there was no demand for a duplication of the present building, but was in favor of an annex to the building, which, he said, was the purpose when he presented an order for the land.

## SPRINGFIELD BOND CALL INCREASED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Supplementary notices to the general circular issued calling for bids for the city's \$1,015,000, sundry expense bond issue were sent out Thursday calling attention to the fact that an additional \$500,000 might be included in the bids to care for funds needed this year for the High School of Commerce. On Oct. 11, before the High School of Commerce was officially authorized, City Treasurer Tift had sent out general circulars in which all the bonds for the year were lumped, making the total of \$1,015,000.

## MENA, AMONG THE OZARKS, KNOWN AS A CITY OF HOMES



Lake in Janssen park, Mena, known for scenic beauty

MENA, Ark.—Mena has the essentials of a modern municipality, surrounded by the best gifts of nature. The beautiful Ozark mountains add a great deal to the attractions of this place. Mt. Mena on the north rises to a height of almost 3000 feet.

The Kansas City Southern railway winds its way around Mt. Mena's eastern base, through eagle Gap and into the city; thence out through another pass to the southwest.

Mena's elevation ranges from 1155 to 1600 feet. The city is in the heart of a territory from which water flows east, west, north and south. The country side

## MILL OVERSEERS SEE EDUCATIONAL MOTION PICTURES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A dinner under the auspices of the industrial committee of the Lawrence Y. M. C. A. was tendered the overseers of the local mills at the association building last evening. Educational motion pictures which are shown weekly to aliens, most of whom work in the mills were shown after the speaking exercises.

Among the speakers were George E. Kurhardt, a mill owner; Charles R. Towson, secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Colin T. Holm, local Y. M. C. A. industrial secretary.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—Perhaps the one thing which before all others differentiates the political thought and the trend of parties today from that of the days that are gone is the awakening of the civic conscience to the responsibility that men in the aggregate feel toward the neglected human unit. His burdens and aspirations were formerly regarded as no concern of the politician, nor of the state in any practically helpful sense. The man left in the lurch was commended to the consolations of his conscience and the ministrations of philanthropy, but no political party ever shaped its course to give him a lift unless his wrongs became involved with some accepted party doctrine. The secretary of agriculture has mailed circular letters to each of the 2800 counties in the country asking a score or so of farmers' wives for opinions that may lead to a better public understanding of farm life from the standpoint of women on the farm. Paternalism out-right. There could be no better evidence than this that never again in America can political platforms get out of touch with common everyday human problems.

SPokane CHRONICLE—The city schools make no mistake in giving careful attention to the study of Spanish. The language of Mexico, of the Philippines and of many of the people of Central and South America is of ever-increasing importance to the people of the United States; and its study in the schools of this country can not fail to aid in establishing the closer relations and better understanding that should exist between Uncle Sam, his neighbors in the south and his wards in the west.

Useful By-Products of Play  
Wealthy club men have done a good deal to "improve the breed" in automobiles. One of our own millionaires is doing his best to tame and domesticate the aeroplane. Fancy farming, which usually costs a pretty penny, now and then gives ideas of value to the average plodder. The results of "collecting," usually shown in some library or museum, may stimulate talent or even provoke genius. The word "fad" has its ungracious connotations. The older word, "hobby," is mellower and more fair. Hobbies come with leisure. The Record-Herald is undertaking to show, in a new department, that Chicagoans are not pressed and driven to quite the extent they enjoy imagining, and that some of the by-products of wealth and leisure, fused through play, have a high interest and value. Play for the young has reached an official recognition through the city's system of small parks and play festivals. The spread of the play spirit through the older generation ought to go on record as well, since it is coming to be productive of much substantial good.

### STORE NEWS

Mrs. Harriet M. Gardner, buyer of pictures for the Henry Siegel Company, has returned from a trip through the middle West. She visited Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities.

James V. Duffy, manager of the contract department of the Shepard Norwell Company, has resigned his position as president of the Shepard Norwell Company Employees Mutual Benefit Association, and is succeeded by the vice-president, William Clothier. Miss May Spain, who is in charge of the retail office and a former director of the association, has become vice-president.

The annual autumn party of the Magrath-Houston Company Cooperative Association was held last evening. Committee on arrangements, as given some time ago, consisted of J. A. Davis, president of the association; Miss E. O'Connor, Miss E. Kenney and Miss A. Griffith.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include C. O. Cooper, L. J. Rivers and M. V. Scott of the William Filene's Sons Company, T. Barker and Leo Fisher of the R. H. White Company, F. A. Fuller and A. Norris of the Jordan Marsh Company, and J. F. Thompson of A. Shuman & Co.

NEW YORK—With a desire to determine the position of the various members regarding minimum wage legislation, salesmanship training in the public schools and other matters of interest to the dry goods merchants, a letter was sent to its members by the National Retail Dry Goods Association requesting an expression of their views on these subjects. A majority of the more than a hundred replies received favored the minimum wage, and the unanimous opinion was that this should be governed by federal legislation. An average minimum wage of \$4.85 was favored for girls between the ages of 14 and 17 and an average minimum wage of \$6.75 for girls over 17. Some doubt was expressed by a few members as to the ability of the federal law makers to draft a minimum wage law sufficiently elastic to cover the varying conditions in the different sections of the country. Salesmanship training in the public schools was favored by practically all of the writers.

An interesting proposition which was advanced is to the effect that the states should revise the school laws to provide for trade and commercial training for boys and girls for two years after they complete the course prescribed for grammar schools, and that on the completion of the course the city boards of education should issue to girls a certificate, to be presented at the stores when applying for positions, which would entitle the holders to any minimum wage and at the same time showing the merchant that he is keeping within the law in employing them. After an apprenticeship of two years the minimum wage paid to experienced workers. These certificates would be further useful in recording a girl's experience for the benefit of employers through her business career.

## TAXATION EXPERTS MEET TO CONSIDER PRESENT PROBLEM

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Three hundred experts on taxation from all parts of the United States and Canada met here on Thursday for the seventh national conference on state and local taxation under the National Tax Association. Edwin R. A. Seligman of New York, president of the association, in his annual address declared that perhaps the most striking feature of modern political history is the beginning of the attempt to secure real efficiency.

Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell, in an address of welcome on behalf of the state, said no function of government is more potent and vital than the taxing power and the fact it is abused is more frequently due to ignorance of principle than to intent.

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## An Announcement of Interest

OPEN HOUSE All Day, Saturday, Oct. 25th  
Music from 10 to 12, Noon, and from 2 to 4

REORGANIZATION SALE Begins Saturday, Oct. 25, and Continues One Week

## DELEGATES READY FOR CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U.

NEW YORK—The ninth triennial convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the World will begin its work today in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Delegates from European countries are here to take part in the deliberations of what has been called the best organized body of women in the world.

Although the formal sessions will not begin until today, much preliminary work was done Thursday by delegates already on the ground. Devotional meetings were held in Plymouth church, conducted by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, superintendent of evangelistic work. Much interest was shown in these meetings.

The President, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, will not be present. There are 56 English women here representing Great Britain. Each delegate represents 1000 paying members.

## SCOTTISH RITE MASONS CONSIDER TEMPLE CONTRACT

WASHINGTON—The supreme council of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masonry for the southern jurisdiction spent most of Thursday in executive session considering the contract for the completion of the Scottish Rite Temple in this city, which is to cost about \$300,000. Members of the council called at the White House to pay their respects to President Wilson.

An invitation from Masonic organizations in California to the council to hold its next session in that state instead of in Washington was declined.

## JUDGE OPPOSES MONROE DOCTRINE

BROCKTON, Mass.—To the Brockton University Club at its annual meeting at the Commercial Club Judge Warren A. Reed declared that he is not in favor of the Monroe doctrine in so far as it applies to the countries of South America.

Judge Reed said that all of the South American countries are prosperous and do not want interference on the part of the United States.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Judge Warren A. Reed, president; Fred F. Field, Jr., secretary; Harold W. Sprague, treasurer; William S. Washburn, Raymond E. Drake and Supt. of Schools George L. Farley, counselors for three years.

MR. WILSON FILES FIRST VETO  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson sent his first veto to Congress Thursday, when he disapproved a joint resolution to reinstate Adolph Unger of Mansfield, O., who failed in examinations as a cadet at West Point.

## SAIL by the new Boston Service

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## G. B. LONG WINS MUNICIPAL WORK AT LEOMINSTER

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—George Baker Long, Worcester, whose bid of \$128,200 was the lowest among 15, is to complete the new municipal building within one year from date, according to an agreement signed by Mr. Long at the close of an executive session of the building committee.

A. Rosenberg, Gardner, presented an unsigned bid for consideration last night, naming a price over \$4000 less for the work than figures named in original bid, with the explanation that he had found a place where steel to be used in construction could now be bought for enough less than that figured upon in the original one to represent the difference.

An understanding exists between the successful bidder and the committee that Leominster men will be employed on the work as far as is practicable.

Appropriation for the building is \$125,000 and furnishing \$25,000.

LIGHT PURCHASE DISCUSSED  
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—There was a gallery of 40 at the second hearing on the advisability of the city's buying the local electric lighting plant held in the aldermanic chamber at the city hall Thursday night before the special committee. Adelbert Phinney appeared in favor of the idea.

FABRE LINE GETS PIER  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A part of the general agreement reached by the Fabre line officials and the state harbor improvement commission is a contract for a portion of the new state pier, to run for six years with the privilege of renewal.

## CONSERVATIVES PREVAIL IN TEST IN CONVENTION

John Golden Leads Forces of  
Textile Workers in Final  
Defeat of Radical Methods

PHILADELPHIA—In the convention of the United Textile Workers here, conservative delegates prevailed in a test taken in the first debate.

Yesterday's debate was made all the more interesting by the fact that the radical proposition under discussion was championed by Tobias Hall, the Philadelphia socialist, who is seeking the office of president in the place of John Golden on a radical platform. And on the other hand, President Golden was one of the principal speakers in behalf of action in line with his platform of conservative management. Before the question came to a vote, it was so evident that the convention was overwhelmingly with President Golden, Mr. Hall withdrew the motion.

The question at issue was whether or not the convention should override its own constitution by indorsing an unauthorized strike of hosiery workers in Philadelphia. Mr. Hall wanted to ignore the constitution and, in the interests of the striking hosiery workers, lend aid and support to the striking operatives. Those who opposed Mr. Hall's proposition argued about the duty of the convention to enforce discipline and observe the constitution to which the very convention owed its very existence.

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<b>BUILDING CONTRACTORS</b> Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	<b>PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)</b> Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
<b>ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING</b> Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	<b>POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING</b> Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.
<b>ELECTROTYPERS</b> Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 370 Congress St., Boston.	<b>PRINTERS' ROLLERS</b> Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
<b>HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)</b> Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	<b>QUALITY WRAPPING</b> Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 34 India St., Boston, Mass.
<b>INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS</b> Hinchley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	<b>STEEL CASTINGS</b> George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
<b>MILLINERY GOODS</b> J. P. Stebbins & Co., Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hips, 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.	<b>WOOL</b> F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.



# Mr. Bryan Says Currency to Pass Senate

He Sees Larger Majority for Money Measure Than for Tariff—Declines to Comment on Mexico in New Jersey

## PRAISES MR. FIELDER

CAMDEN, N. J.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan believes the Owen-Glass currency bill will pass the Senate with a larger majority than the Underwood tariff measure. He expressed this belief here last night in the interest of the candidacy of James F. Fielder. He told the audience that the national administration looked to New Jersey to give a vote of confidence in President Wilson.

"This election has a national character," declared Mr. Bryan. "Your state gave the nation a President, and he has fulfilled every promise that he made, and now the people of the state that advanced him to the position that he occupies have an opportunity to manifest their approval by the election of one who is carrying out the policies inaugurated by that man."

In response to requests for an expression from him on the Mexican situation, the secretary said that "good Democrats will trust the Wilson administration."

He declined to comment further on the subject.

Mr. Bryan said the President would oppose the trusts "as successfully as he fought for currency reform."

## MR. OWEN BACKS CURRENCY PLAN

Pointing out that the Glass-Owen currency bill would mobilize the reserves of the nation so that more than \$400,000,000 of reserves and \$200,000,000 of government funds which now lie idle in the United States treasury would be concentrated, making available \$600,000,000 of capital outside of the capital stock of the banks, Senator Owen of Oklahoma defended the bill at the Boston City Club last evening.

Discussion of the measure was led by Maj. Henry L. Higginson, who pleaded for a longer period than 10 years for the members of the board.

In replying to C. W. Barron, Senator Owen again repudiated the notion of political control, exclaiming, with a degree of vehemence, "We have got to choose between public control under public opinion and private control."

Addresses were made by Governor Foss, Col. James O. Lyford, naval officer of the port; K. M. Addington, former Mayor Josiah Quincy, Edward A. Filene and J. B. Lehy.

## SEAMAN'S BILL REVISED FORM PASSES SENATE

WASHINGTON—The La Follette substitute for the "seaman's servitude" bill, so that it will not affect the treaty relations of the United States until the President has been given an opportunity to readjust them, passed the Senate Thursday. Andrew Furuseth, president of the seamen's union, who had sat in a Senate gallery throughout the debate, was praised on the floor for his work to get legislation through Congress improving the working conditions of his fellow sailors.

The La Follette substitute differed in many respects from the original bill which passed both houses of Congress last winter, but which did not meet with the approval of President Taft. Its chief provisions would require improved working quarters and working conditions on ships; increase the requirements for safety appliances and efficiency of sailors; release sailors from some of the present stringent relations that compel them to remain with ships when in world ports, and direct the abrogation of any treaties that prohibit the enforcement of the provisions against ships from other lands coming to American ports.

## COPPER MINERS PROPOSE TERMS TO END STRIKE

LANSING, Mich.—Striking copper miners on Thursday gave to Governor Ferris a statement of the terms on which they would return to work. It was sent to the operators and is as follows:

"That the Governor use his good offices in an effort to effect a settlement of the strike by promising to mine owners that a committee be selected by them to meet a committee selected by the striking miners to arbitrate the strike issues; that any proposition or propositions made by the mine owners in regard to hours of labor, wages and conditions of labor be submitted by the miners' committee to the striking miners for a referendum vote, provided always that the mine owners make a binding agreement not to discriminate against the miners because of their belonging to a union."

## TYPOTHETAE IS FOR AN INQUIRY OF RAIL RATES

NEW ORLEANS—The United Typothetae of America Thursday adopted a resolution urging under the interstate commerce commission the "necessity of giving thorough consideration at the earliest possible date to the application of the railroads for permission to increase freight rates."

## CENTRAL BANK IN U. S. CONTROL VANDERLIP PLAN

New Currency Bill Differs From Administration Measure in That It Eliminates Banks From Wielding Power

CAPITAL OF \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON—A federal controlled and operated central bank, to dominate the United States financial system, has become a rival of the administration regional reserve currency plan.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, presented the new plan to the Senate banking and currency committee, having evolved the scheme after conferences with members of the committee who, he said, had expressed approval of such a plan.

Senator Bristow of Kansas today intimated when the Senate banking and currency committee reported a currency bill to the Senate in November it would be based on the Vanderlip principles.

Under the proposal the government, through a board of seven members, appointed for terms of 14 years and receiving salaries of \$16,000 or \$17,500 a year, would establish a bank with \$100,000,000 capital, which would control financial conditions by powers conferred on it to issue money, to discount commercial paper and to concentrate reserve gold.

Mr. Vanderlip proposed that if possible the stock should be held by the public as an investment security. The stock would have no voice or vote in the control of the bank, which under all circumstances would rest entirely with the government.

Mr. Vanderlip pointed out that his bill differed from the administration plan in that it eliminated the banks from participation in the administration of the system. The banks would own the stock and elect six of the nine directors of each of the regional reserve banks which would issue currency, make rediscounts and hold bank reserves under the control of the federal reserve board.

"This is the plan which Senator Hitchcock and I have favored since consideration of the currency reform began," said Senator Reed. "The only question is whether it is not proposed in concrete form too late to make it advisable to alter so radically the provisions of the bill under consideration."

The Vanderlip plan undoubtedly will be taken up by the committee in connection with the President's concession that the number of proposed federal reserve banks could be cut down from 12.

Sensor Bristow, during the examination of Mr. Vanderlip, said he favored such a plan because he believed it would operate to prevent a concentration of credit and money.

His plan in brief contemplates a 50-year charter; power to discount member banks' commercial paper, also to buy or sell paper bearing member banks' indorsement in the open market; issue currency dollar for dollar against gold, or against rediscounted paper, provided there was a 50 per cent gold reserve behind it; head bank in Washington with branches and sub-branches wherever found advisable; issue one-year notes at 3 per cent for the 2 per cent bonds, the notes to be renewable for 20 years and used to buy gold abroad.

The governing personnel of the bank would be seven directors appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at least three of whom should be recognized to have had wide financial and banking experience.

"Do you think that bankers would accept it, or would we have another Boston convention if we adopted it?" asked Senator Reed.

"I think bankers generally would be somewhat shocked at first by the idea of absolute government control," answered Mr. Vanderlip, "but I think that when they understand the safeguards thrown about the appointment of the controlling board, and the quality of men who would be named, they would accept it with great favor."

The committee also heard Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, who urged that the government take over the banking business, issue fiat money against bonds for all public improvements and generally eliminate banking operations on which interest is charged.

The White House reiterated in an official way this morning that the President still maintains his former position as being opposed to any fundamental changes in the House bill.

### CAPTAIN FOSS HERE

Capt. Axel Foss of Philadelphia, formerly in the United States customs boarding boat at that port, and recently appointed master's mate of the revenue cutter Winnimmet at this port, has reached this city.

## VOCATION ASSOCIATION ELECTS CHICAGO MAN AS PRESIDENT

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The National Vocational Guidance Association, assembled in convention here Thursday afternoon, elected these officers: President, Frank M. Leavitt of the University of Chicago; vice-president, Alice P. Barrows, New York city; secretary, Jesse B. Davis, Grand Rapids; treasurer, James S. Hiatt, Philadelphia.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the army, and Maj. J. E. Hoffer, ordnance department, to Groton, Conn., to inspect the David aeroplane gun.

Retirement of Col. F. G. Hodgson, quartermaster corps, announced.

Lieut. Col. H. D. Snyder, medical corps to St. Louis, Mo., to inspect medical supply depot, then to station.

Capt. H. S. Hawkins, third cavalry, report to chief of staff for temporary duty.

Capt. W. P. Screws, twenty-sixth infantry, relieved to take effect Oct. 23.

Orders Oct. 1, as transfers Capt. G. McCaskey, thirteenth infantry, to twenty-seventh infantry, to take effect Nov. 1, amended to transfer him to twenty-sixth infantry, to take effect on date specified.

Capt. O. J. Charles, seventeenth infantry, transferred to thirteenth infantry, to take effect Jan. 1; proceed after date specified to join regiment in Philippines.

Capt. H. S. Hawkins, third cavalry, and A. W. McClure, cavalry, now in this city, proceed to Ft. Royal, Va., on official business, then return to Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. W. T. MacMillan, twenty-third infantry, placed on list detached officers, and First Lieut. J. J. Mudgett, infantry, removed therefrom Lieutenant Mudgett assigned to twenty-third infantry.

Leaves: Capt. H. T. Emerson, corps of engineers, seven days; Lieut. Col. D. S. Shanks, inspector general, 10 days; Col. S. W. Dunning, infantry, five months.

### Naval Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) A. H. Miles, detached the Castine, to the Ranger.

Surgeon N. J. Blackwood, detached Asiatic station, to home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. E. Higgins, detached the Kansas, to the Solace.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. Ransom, detached the Solace, to the Kansas.

Gunner Joseph Chamberlain, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Machinist Lee Grossenbaker, to the Olympia.

### Revenue Cutter Service

Capt. W. E. W. Hall, preparatory orders to the Androscooggin.

Capt. J. L. Still, 12 days' leave.

Capt. H. B. West, 10 days' leave.

Constructor J. Q. Walton, ordered to depot at South Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborn, 10 days' leave.

First Lieut. J. H. Crozier, 14 days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engineers H. U. Butler, preparatory orders to the Pamlico, about Nov. 15.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. B. Coyle, preparatory orders to the Mackinac, about Nov. 15.

Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison, 12 days' leave.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay, detached from the Onondaga, to the Woodbury.

Second Lieut. R. Reinburg, detached from the Woodbury upon relief, to the Onondaga.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones, preparatory orders to the Gresham.

Second Lieut. of Engineers H. B. Robger, preparatory orders to the Winona, about Nov. 15.

Second Lieut. of Engineers H. B. Robinson, preparatory orders to the Algonquin, about Dec. 1.

Second Lieut. R. L. Jack, detached from the Arcata, to the Itasca on Nov. 1.

Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis, preparatory orders to the Acushnet.

Second Lieut. of Engineers A. F. Patterson, preparatory orders to the Itasca.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. E. Suggden, preparatory orders to the Yamaguchi.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. J. Curtiss, preparatory orders to the Gresham, about Nov. 13.

Second Lieut. J. T. Carr, preparatory orders to the Yamaguchi, about Nov. 15.

### Movements of Vessels

The Connecticut arrived at Hampton roads.

The Iwana and Pencook arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Bailey arrived at Annapolis.

The Uncas arrived at Rockland, Me.

The Alert arrived at San Pedro.

The Prairie, from Hampton roads to Philadelphia.

The Lebanon arrived at Philadelphia.

The Truxton, from San Pedro to San Diego.

The Tingey and Thornton arrived at Conway, S. C.

The Mayflower arrived at New York navy yard.

The Cincinnati arrived at Swatow.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### RICHES

Despite the value of distinguished birth. Of splendid place or noble title, still Our character is all we have of worth. And we can build of that all that we will.

### EXPLAINED

"Riches," the saying goes, "have wings"; That's why, so it may be guessed, The owner of such handy things Is able to "feather his nest."

### DOUBTING

A lack of faith they truly show In their fellowmen, it's clear, Who purchase venison, you know, Because it won't be deer.

### HAVE YOU?

How softly past the months have crept! The year is growing late; And he's a faithful man who's kept His diary up to date.

It may interest a public much given to speculation regarding aviation to know that a flying machine has already crossed the Atlantic from France to New York. It came over as freight on one of the transatlantic steamers.

How softly past the months have crept! The year is growing late; And he's a faithful man who's kept His diary up to date.

## PRESBYTERIANS WOULD RETAIN CHURCH'S NAME

Efforts of Some to Change the Designation in Canada Has Led to the Organization of Society to Oppose Movement

### PRESENT ARGUMENTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Part of the Presbyterian church membership in Canada has made a decided step away from the long-debated organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches.

At the last general assembly it was found that only 37 per cent of the entire membership of the Presbyterian church in Canada had voted in favor of the union proposed. But this 37 per cent was so represented that it held a majority in the general assembly.

Those in favor have planned for more active work to push forward the movement.

This has led to a counter action on the part of those who oppose the union. They have now formed an organization "for the continuance of the Presbyterian church in Canada," and a statement giving reason for this step has been issued. The proposal was for a union which made necessary the abandonment of the names of the three churches, together with their individual forms of church government, special catechisms and creeds. A new church would thus be formed having a name to be found, a new type of administration to be worked out, and a new statement of doctrine to be accomplished.

The vote on this question of organic union has been as follows in the entire membership of the three churches concerned: Presbyterian, about 45 per cent refrained from voting; about 37 per cent voted in favor; 17 per cent voted in opposition.

Methodist, about 32 per cent refrained from voting; 56 per cent voted in favor, and about 12 per cent in opposition.

Congregational, over 66 per cent refrained from voting, 26 per cent in favor, and 8 per cent in opposition.

Those who are now actively opposing the new union point out that the vote shows nearly one half of the people concerned are so undecided that they would not vote, and over one tenth are decidedly opposed to the fusion; therefore they feel convinced that the people are not ready for the step, and further urging of it by those in favor is unwise.

In the general assembly the unreadiness at the present was conceded; but the unwisdom of further agitation was not stated, as it now is by those decidedly opposed to the union.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Work is to be started at once on construction of a flood gate and pump at the mouth of North street canal, thereby allowing removal of levees along the canal. It will be possible to build on several lots reclaimed, says the Independent.

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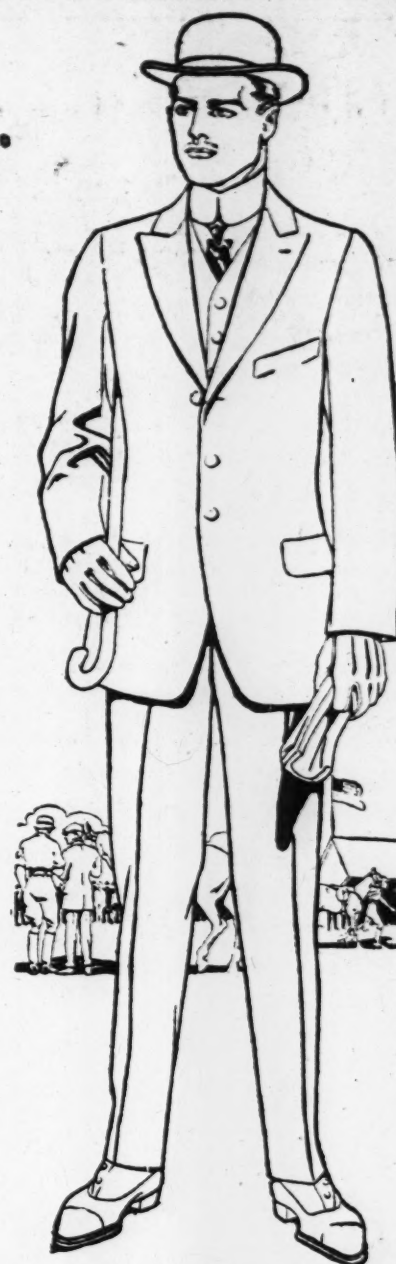
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WE buy Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for you because we want you to have the very best things on the market. When we give you perfect fitting suits in the latest style, we know we're serving you well.

The best thing that can happen to us is to have something good happen to you, through us.

We have suits at \$18, \$20 and up to \$40. We have some very special values at \$25 that you certainly ought to see and try on.

## THE CONTINENTAL

Boston's Greatest Clothing Store

651-657 Washington, Corner Boylston Street

## CONGRESS HALL ENVOYS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Sixty-five congressmen, to represent those who originally assembled in Congress hall in Philadelphia, were named by the House Thursday to attend the dedication of the restored structure Saturday. The Senate will designate 13 members to represent the original 13 states. The representatives named Thursday include Mr. Murray and Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts.

## STOCKTON LOTS RECLAIMED

STOCKTON, Cal.—Work is to be started at once on construction of a flood gate and pump at the mouth of North street canal, thereby allowing removal of levees along the canal. It will be possible to build on several lots reclaimed, says the Independent.

## NEARLY ALL OF LAND TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane of the department of the interior has been informed of an evident misprint in circulation regarding the quantity of public lands which have been taken up under the government reclamation projects. He is quoted as having said that only 2 per cent of the public lands under such projects had been taken up. Secretary Lane's statement was that only 2 per cent had not been taken up. In other words, 98 per cent of the public land under the reclamation projects has been turned into farms.

MR. BACON GOES TO CHILE • BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Robert Bacon, formerly United States ambassador to France, left here on Thursday for Chile.

## Lower Cost of Living

Reduced prices on account of lower rates of duty on the following articles:

Olive Oil  
Many Foreign Cheeses  
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits and Wafers  
Citron Orange Peel Lemon Peel  
Baker's Roman Meat Essences  
Imported English Jams and Marmalade  
French Vegetables, Spaghetti, Etc.  
Loui Freres' French Mustard  
Scotch Oatmeal Oakey's Rouge  
Bar-le-Duc Currants and Strawberries

Price list sent on application.

S. S. PIERCE CO.

Importers and Grocers

Tremont and Beacon Sts. } BOSTON  
Copley Square }  
185 Milk St. (Wholesale) }  
Coolidge Corner } BROOKLINE



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

APPLE BLOSSOMS  
ON THE BANDEAU

It is said that bandeaux are to be popular again this winter. Many of them are to be jeweled and somewhat barbaric. Nothing could be prettier for the debutante in a filmy pink frock than a soft gilt ribbon bandeau embroidered in apple blossoms or tiny pink roses. A heavy silk could be used that would work up quickly and yet be very effective. For a blue frock, a gilt bandeau embroidered with tiny forget-me-nots trailing from the center of the ends would beautifully carry out the color note of the gown. Black velvet embroidered in gilt thread would offset the yellow gown, and any number of other colors could be combined with good effect.

## KITCHEN EFFICIENCY AIDED

Marketman's attire taken as a model

MODERN ways of living have brought out many new ideas for the housewife, and one of the latest plans is increased household efficiency. In the large markets men do the same sort of work that is required of women in the homes. For instance, men are seen cutting up the meat, handling vegetables, etc., and they know how to protect their clothing when so engaged. The next time the woman goes to her store or to the market she should notice how men have solved the problem of caring for their clothes, says the Stockton Independent. And, above all, they give themselves a clean appearance by swathing themselves from head to foot with a single white garment.

Now, one of the garments that aids most in increasing household efficiency is the butcher's apron. One can be purchased as a model, and then other aprons patterned after it. They are usually made of superior material, and they are so designed that they will protect the clothes, no matter what the work is.

A butcher's apron costs in the neighborhood of \$1.75, but it is well worth that price. It is fashioned with a belt, and can be adjusted to fit any figure. It covers the dress from head to foot and is provided with pockets large enough to hold dusters and other articles necessary in housecleaning or housework. It is not difficult for a woman who is competent with the needle to make one of these aprons, following the purchased model.

Another good idea is the cuffs used by the butcher to protect the sleeves.

## BROCADED CREPE DRAPED COAT

Trimmed with satin and with velvet

THE draped coat is the fashionable one of the season, and kimono sleeves are found in the smartest models; therefore this wrap is in the height of style, while it is practical.

Sleeves of this kind do not in the least rumple the gown or the bodice beneath and are comfortable to wear. The collar with the big revers allows the use of the handsome trimming material that makes such a feature of the season.

In the illustration, one of the lovely brocaded crepes is trimmed with satin and with velvet. The new duvetyne makes exquisite wraps. It is as soft as

the down from which it is named and has the depth of color found in velvet, while the combination of silk and wool makes it even richer. There are now brocaded velvets that are fascinating and lovely silk and wool crepes, while



These can be worn by the housewife when it is necessary to do quick work, while dressing for "company." The cuffs cost only about 10 cents, and they can be slipped on in a second, therefore being more handy for emergency work than sleeves that have to be drawn on and tied. A man at work in a market wears one of these aprons and a pair of cuffs and is equipped for any sort of meat and counter work.

It is from the photographer that women have borrowed another method of increasing household efficiency. For instance, for the line used for small clothes which most women have at all times in the kitchen, can be borrowed an idea which puts the old clothes-peg line entirely out of business. The photographer hangs his drying prints on a line equipped with small clips. The latter are strung on a wire line and are attached to the line, the line going through a hole in the top of the little wooden clip.

It is much easier to clip a little garment in this way than to peg it, and the advantage of the emergency line with these hangers is that it is always ready for use, the clips, as explained, taking up very little space when they are out of service. The clips can be purchased for about the price of the usual pegs.

Another idea borrowed from the photographer is the use of a glass stirring rod. The photographer uses this to mix his chemicals, but it is an ideal instrument to have for the kitchen. It has the advantage of being easily washed and cleaned.

## WHERE TO FIND CHEAP STEAKS

Study of cuts will repay housewife

DURING the past 10 years meats have risen so steadily in price that roasts, chops and steaks make a large food bill. But there are so many cheaper cuts that produce savory dishes, if one knows how to prepare them, that it will pay every woman to give thorough study to the subject of "cheaper cuts of meat," says the Country Gentleman.

The market value of meat increases backward from the head, but decreases downward toward the legs. Thus the choicest cuts are in the back upper part—ribs, loin and rump. The forequarter has a larger portion of bone than the hindquarter and, consequently, is cheaper.

Good beef may be told by color, grain, fat and odor. The color should be red. The outer surface of the meat as it lies on the butcher's table may be black, but when this slice is removed it should be red. The grain should be smooth and marbled with fat; the latter should be white, not yellow, and there should be but little odor.

Mutton is a duller red than beef; lamb is pinkish in tinge; veal and pork are somewhat the same dull pink, but there is always more fat in the pork.

There is a great difference in the composition of tender meat and tough meat. Tender meat, used for roasts and steaks, has short fibers, with little connective tissue. It is cooked quickly by dry heat and is seared first to keep in the juices. When almost cooked the temperature is lowered. Tough meat, suitable for boiling and pot roasts, has long fibers and much connective tissue. It is cooked long by moist heat, with low temperature. Sometimes it is seared and sometimes not.

There are several kinds of roasts from beef. The rump roast is delicious and is much cheaper than a prime rib roast, which, for the average family, costs about \$1.25, where a rump would cost about 80 cents. The rump makes a larger roast and is considered very choice by some housewives, as it is a fine, juicy piece of boneless meat. It also makes a delicious pot roast.

If a beef rib roast is desired, ask for the sixth rib, counting from the head backward, as it is the most economical. Beef roasts are valued for the lean meat they contain; the sixth rib contains the greatest proportion of lean meat and the smallest amount of fat. The juiciest rib roasts are the eleventh and twelfth ribs; their greater tenderness and general quality make them the most popular and therefore the highest priced.

A standing rib roast is better than a rolled rib roast, in which the ribs are cut out and the roast is rolled and tied or fastened with skewers. The only advantage is that it is a little easier to carve, but it never tastes so good as a

## TO SHRINK GOODS

A simple way to shrink dress goods is to place it folded, in a tub of cold water, to which a few handfuls of salt have been added, says the Delinctor. After a few hours hang on the line without unfolding. The weight of the water prevents wrinkles drying in and the salt sets the color.

## JAVA CANVAS

An authority on wall coverings recommends Java canvas instead of burlap for a dining room because it does not collect the dust or fade as badly as the burlap wall coverings, says the New York Press. The Java canvas is also less expensive than burlap.

girls who are seeking a simple wrap will find that light colored broadcloth trimmed with duvetyne or the chiffon velvet that is extensively used this season, is just as pretty as anything that can be asked. The coat is cut in one piece and there are only under-arm seams.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 5 yards of material 27, 4½ yards 36, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the revers and cuffs.

The pattern of the coat (7816) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## ECONOMY CAKE

This cake is made without eggs, milk or butter and is very good. Mix one cup cold water, one tablespoon shortening, one half package seeded raisins and boil five minutes. When quite cold add one and one half cups flour, one half teaspoon each ground cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg. Bake one hour in loaf in moderate oven.—Los Angeles Express

## ROSE PETAL BAG

A rose-petaled vanity bag makes a charming item to include in the group of gift things, says the North American. It is simply a round bag with row after row of its material in the shape of rose petals. These overlap each other and reach nearly to the top. The bag closes with a drawstring.

## BEES REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Ohio educator relates his experience

WRITING to Gleanings in Bee Culture, W. R. Comings, superintendent of the public schools of Elyria, O., a place of 15,000 inhabitants, says:

Why do I keep bees? First of all, for the fun of it. Second, to reduce the cost of high living, or, rather, to have a taste of high living without any cost.

Formerly the annual purchase of honey for the family was not above half a dozen pounds a year. Honey was a luxury, and rather expensive, as I fancy it is to a great many people. But if bees would pay their own way, why not have honey in plenty? And then I had a desire to see what I could do with bees, so last year a colony was ordered.

The interest I have taken in these bees has amply repaid me, for all along it is a bit of nature study with an incentive. I have nothing new to add to the beekeeper's lore, but I have an argument to present. First let me remark that there were many dark forebodings about these bees. The good wife had visions of their flying straight into the faces of all the neighbors and the neighbors' children, and there are no less than six families living within 60 feet of that miniature apiary. But no one has been attacked besides myself, and one is soon immune.

Well, that colony doubled the first season and produced 60 pounds of de-

CENTERPIECES  
KEPT FRESH

I HAVE seen a number of methods for keeping centerpieces fresh, but I like my way the best, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. Perhaps other people would like to try it. I took two yards of cretonne, hemmed each end and folded it in the center and sewed on some loops so I could hang it up in the closet or any convenient place. Then I took muslin and made as many folds as I had centerpieces and sewed them in the cretonne cover exactly like the leaves in a book. As I iron my centerpieces I pin each one in a leaf. When I want one to use it is smooth and fresh and will lie flat on the table.

## WORTH KNOWING

Apples cut in irregular pieces will cook more quickly in a pie than if sliced, for they do not pack closely as slices do and so the hot air comes more easily in contact with the fruit and cooking is facilitated.

To cleanse a frying pan which smells of onions or fish, fill the pan with water and when it boils drop in a red hot cinder. Afterward rinse and wash in the usual way.

When the grate is cleaned and polished, rub all over with a piece of old velvet. Old velvet is also very useful as a final polishing cloth for waxed boards and floor cloths.

To cut hard boiled eggs in smooth slices dip the knife in water.—New York Telegram.

## COLORING GARMENTS AT HOME

Thorough rinsing very necessary

QUITE a neat little sum is paid out in most households every spring and fall to the professional dyer which might be saved, for really there is no reason why the home dyer may not be quite as successful as the professional if she is willing to be patient and to give plenty of time to the task.

As a rule very clear directions are given on the dye package, but one must use common sense, says the Stockton Independent.

For instance, all spots and stains must be removed from the fabric to be dyed. If delicately colored goods that are stained are immediately put into the hot dye bath the result is apt to be a hole, while grease spots will become deep set with the boiling. The consequence is, when dust reaches the spots, it settles there and makes the garment look shabby.

Another thing the average amateur does not know is that woolen goods should not be allowed to boil as violently as cotton or linen fabrics. Less stirring, too, is necessary. The reason is because the woolen threads are covered with a number of tiny hairs. If these are rubbed or are subjected to hard boiling they interlace and mat together. This causes the material to shrink.

Linen requires longer boiling than wool or silk, because the fibers are tougher and harder. The rule is woolen goods gentle simmering; cotton and silk rather quick boiling, and linen fabrics boiling both long and hard.

Thorough rinsing is very necessary. It is better not to wring the goods hard and tight, because this might cause them to dry in streaks. Dry in the shade always. You see, the setting process goes on during the drying, so if the garments are dried in the sun the result will be an uneven color.

Cotton and mixed goods absorb the dye somewhat more slowly than wool, so if these are allowed to cool in the dye bath the result will be better.

Home dyed silks are seldom a success, but the satin foulards dye well and so

## NUT DINNER FROM SOUP TO PIE

Vegetables and herbs freely mixed in

If you wish to serve a nut dinner you may do so, from soup to dessert, according to the Honolulu Star Bulletin. Suppose you begin with nut chowder. Break a half pound of mixed nut meats into small pieces, put them into a saucepan with four cups of water and let them simmer for 1½ hours. Peel and cut into cubes several potatoes, turnips and a large onion. You will also need two cups of canned or stewed tomatoes. Strain the nut meats, but save the water in which they have been boiled, as it forms a valuable stock. Cover the bottom of a kettle with the potatoes, add a layer of turnips and the onion, with a sprinkling of thyme, sweet marjoram, chopped parsley and salt; then a layer of tomatoes and, last of all, the nut meats. Repeat the layers in this order until the ingredients are all used; then pour over them all the stock, which should be boiling. Let the mixture simmer for half an hour; then add two cups of milk. Thicken with a little flour and butter if desired. Nut butter may be used for this thickening. It is also possible to omit the tomatoes if one wishes without spoiling the flavor of the chowder.

Nut roast is made from walnuts, pecans or filberts. Put two teaspoons of stale bread crumbs in a mixing bowl and moisten with hot water and let stand a few minutes until all the water is absorbed. Add one cupful of crushed or ground nut meats which have been broken into small pieces. Flavor with one teaspoonful of finely sifted sage or mixed herbs and with either half a teaspoonful of salt or with one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Mix thoroughly and stir in one well beaten egg. Press into a square pan to make into a loaf, and then turn out on a baking tin and roast one

hour in a moderate oven. To vary this raisins, chopped figs or dates might be used instead of the nut meats. You must use your judgment about the amount of hot water. The roast should be moist as it is consistent with its being firmly molded when it is put into the oven. It is good cold or hot and makes an excellent sandwich filling.

Nut mince pie makes a delicious dessert, and the ingredients are one cupful of walnut meats, two cupfuls of apples cut fine, half cupful of vinegar, half cupful of water or fruit juice, half cupful of sugar mixed with half a teaspoonful each of allspice, cinnamon and salt and one cupful of raisins. This will make sufficient filling for two pie plates which have been lined with pastry. Cover with a top crust and bake in a hot oven.

## SEEN IN SHOPS

Large disks of leather, in which are slipped place cards, are for the luncheon table.

Tubes of transparent celluloid or isalglass filled with assorted pins are convenient to slip into the wrist bag.

Celluloid soap dishes and soap trays are to be had either oval or oblong. They are easily kept immaculate—a distinct point in their favor.

A convenient traveling mirror is round and mounted in leather; it has a leather back so that it will stand upright in the leather box into which it is snugly fitted.—Newark News.

## POPULAR GREEN

Forester green is one of the colors making a name for itself. It is used on coats, hats and evening gowns. It is fortunately a shade becoming to all women with clear complexions.—Hartford Courant.

The Mother's  
Responsibility

YOUR success as a mother is seen in the success of your husband—your family.

They are your loved ones. For them you work and plan. In their success your crown of womanhood is gained.

Their food demands your study. You would not wittingly handicap them with improperly made food. But that is what you do if you use ordinary flour for their bread and rolls.

## Pillsbury's Best Flour

is planned to meet the needs of modern life. The vital food elements are present in just the proper proportions to suit. The Pillsbury Pure Food experts determine this. Discharge your responsibility by using this flour for your family.

## The Pillsbury Cook Book

contains 230 carefully tested recipes covering every kind of cookery. Valuable to mothers, instructive and entertaining to children. Mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c, stamps or coin.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.,  
MINNEAPOLIS.

Gold Dust does what you can't do for dishes. It digs into the corners and cleanses and sweetens.

**GOLD DUST**

cleans everything. Never be without it.

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CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

The well-dressed woman blossoms and benefits herself—and the world—for the aid to its joy.

**Naiad Dress Shields**

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are correctly made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleansed by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of Woman's Dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

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101 Franklin St., New York



# Leaders Address Thousands at Rallies

## WILSON WORK NOW INDORSED BY MR. WALSH

Mr. Bird Speaks at Many Rallies Today—Mr. Foss in Western Part of State Monday. With Interesting Announcement Due

### MR. GARDNER BUSY

Cordial indorsement of President Wilson's administration is being given by Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in his campaign tour of the state. It having been represented that the Democratic state organization of Massachusetts is hostile to the President, Mr. Walsh is endeavoring to make plain to the voters his position. He says that the state organization also is supporting the President loyally.

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate continues his campaigning tonight with rallies at Worcester, Webster and Southbridge. Last night, accompanied by Mayor Fitzgerald, he spoke to large audiences in Lynn and Salem.

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate, plans to make 15 rallies during his day tour today and then follow this with four evening rallies at Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, and East Boston. His other scheduled meetings are Medford, Winchester, Woburn, Stoneham, Wakefield, Reading, North Reading, Lynnfield, Beverly, Wrentham, Essex, Gloucester, Rockport, Manchester and Salem.

In an extended tour yesterday followed by an unscheduled speech to an audience in Tremont Temple, Boston, which had been addressed earlier in the evening by former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, it was estimated that Mr. Bird spoke before at least 5000 persons.

At Somerville, Malden and Everett, Mr. Bird spoke on the increase in the state tax, what he called the present inefficient organization of the state government, which is in a large measure responsible for this increased tax.

"Mr. Foss wants to be Governor again," he said. "He makes his principal issue the dissolution of the New Haven and Boston & Maine merger. This is a safe issue. The federal government has already brought a suit to do this and has only suspended action to give the New Haven a chance to make good its promises."

"Mr. Foss has been Governor for three years, and yet in all that time he has not lifted his hand or uttered a word to help Mr. Trevery in his efforts to have the present tax laws administered equitably, to have the rich man assessed, as the man in moderate circumstances now is assessed, on the full value of his property."

Boston Progressives are organizing an old-fashioned soap-box campaign for the city. A half hundred orators will take the stump. The Progressives plan to cover the city each night from now until the end of the campaign in this way.

In his speech at Tremont Temple, former Senator Beveridge scored restriction of immigration, reproached Ambassador Page for an alleged declaration that the United States is "English led and English ruled" and said that Congressman Gardner was "temperamentally unfit" to be governor. A collection taken and pledges received at the meeting totaled \$3,106.45.

A tour of the four western counties of the state, beginning Monday, is planned by Governor Foss. Springfield and Westfield are two places where he expects to have big audiences. It is intimated by some of his followers that he will make some interesting announcement shortly which they claim will practically narrow the contest to him and one other candidate.

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Republican candidate for Governor, arrived in Boston this afternoon by automobile from Cape Cod, and began preparations for his speech this evening in Waltham.

Assurance has been received at his campaign headquarters that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho will be here for the Republican rally at Tremont Temple on Saturday evening, Nov. 1.

Senator Albert E. Cummins of Iowa is scheduled for speeches on Monday at North Attleboro, Tuesday at Bridgewater and Taunton and Wednesday at Malden and Medford.

Good-sized audiences greeted Congressman Gardner on his tour of Cape Cod yesterday. He talked chiefly on the system of Democratic government, saying that he was not in sympathy with the views of some of his "conservative" friends who thought that the control of government should rest in the hands of those who had a "stake" at issue, that is, are payers of more than the average tax. Mr. Gardner said that he thought that the workingman with a steady position had much at stake and could be trusted to see that government was just and efficient.

At Barnstable, where he spoke in front of the courthouse, Congressman Gardner was introduced to Mrs. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. At Yarmouth Congressman Thacher was in the audience and greeted his brother congressman warmly.

After stops at Sagamore, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Brewster, Orleans, Yastham and Wellfleet, the party split at Provincetown, a part remaining there for an evening rally. The speakers included Representative William S. Kinney, Attorney-General James M. Swift,

State Auditor John E. White, Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Councillor Eben S. S. Keith, former Senator Charles H. Brown and Representatives John H. Sherburne and Clarence A. Barnes.

Among the campaign expense accounts filed with the secretary of state late yesterday was that of Richard H. Long of Framingham, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Long wrote that the total of his expenses was \$15.

Other Democratic rallies are scheduled for this evening at Maynard, Hudson and Marlboro with Mayor Fitzgerald as the chief speaker. Congressman John J. Mitchell is due to join the campaign party at Marlboro. George A. Schofield of Ipswich, is expected to head the list of speakers at a Democratic rally in that town.

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney for Suffolk county, has announced publicly that he is not a candidate for appointment as a United States attorney but is only seeking reelection to his present position.

## RESOURCES OF B. & M. ARE TO BE DETERMINED

Howard Elliott Says New Haven Has Engaged President Felton of Great Western to Find Out What the Property Is Worth

### RATES MAY BE RAISED

Examination of the Boston & Maine railroad property to see if it is financially in a condition to borrow more money is today being made by Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad and receiver for the Pere Marquette road, at the request of the management of the New Haven.

He is to make a report within a month. This information was given by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven, at the concluding hearing before Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, and members of the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts public service commissions on the petition of the Boston & Maine to raise its freight rates, in the Federal building Thursday.

Mr. Elliott said that an independent report of the actual condition of the Boston & Maine was desired and that it was felt that Mr. Felton would give an impartial one without hesitating to state the truth of the situation. Mr. Felton is assisted by a mechanical and an engineering expert who will supplement his findings; it is expected that the position of the road will justify the bankers who are behind the investment in continuing their support.

The likelihood of the Boston & Maine going into the hands of receivers was discussed voluntarily by Mr. Elliott, who said that if this happened as the result of the road being unable to raise the \$27,000,000 necessary to meet notes to that amount due within the next six months the New Haven would lose all of its interest in that road. The latter amounts to a majority of the common and 20 per cent of the preferred stock.

Mr. Prouty said, at the conclusion of the hearing yesterday, that a conference will be held later between the commissioners who sat at the hearing, shippers and representatives of the road to determine the scope of the rate changes. The road would unquestionably be allowed to advance its rates he said but could not declare as to what extent or detail.

Mayor Fitzgerald called at the hearing room just before adjournment and told Mr. Prouty that Boston interests including those of business, hotel, theater and port, request better train service and more showing by the railroad of a desire to cooperate in the development of the port and city.

Mr. Prouty before excusing Morris McDonald, president of the Boston & Maine who was questioned following Mr. Elliott, said: "It is our opinion that the man who is president of the Boston & Maine railroad has enough to do to devote all his time to that road."

Commenting on the receivership in case the Boston & Maine was not able to secure the needed funds, Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor, said that a receivership would result in the dissolution of the leases of the subsidiary roads.

Commissioner Prouty corrected Mr. Rich by saying that a receivership for the Boston & Maine would not dissolve the leases, but would put the road in a better condition to trade, if necessary.

Clarence E. Carr of New Hampshire asked President McDonald for further particulars with regard to the B. & M.'s American Express contract.

He was informed by the witness that an attempt is being made to change the contract from a 35 per cent to a 45 per cent basis.

A statement was put in showing the relation of wages on the Boston & Maine to mileage traveled by passenger and freight trains, and the hearing was closed.

### MARCH SAVES SCHOOL CHILDREN

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn.—Children marched to safety from fire in the ninth district school and 10,000 odd volumes in the public library were saved by an endless chain Thursday afternoon. Eight other houses were burned and six, partly burned.



MISS RUTH LINDSAY  
Captain 1915 hockey team



MISS RUTH SIEBER  
Akron, O., girl who leads golf team at Wellesley College



MISS ELIZABETH ENDLÉ  
Captain 1915 golf team



MISS ALICE CHARLTON  
Captain Wellesley 1915 baseball team

## FREIGHT EXPERT EXPLAINS RATES

Vice-President Benjamin Campbell (who evolved the road's proposed classification basis), in commenting today on criticisms that have been leveled against the projected rates, says:

"The Boston & Maine feels certain that the new basis will place New England shippers and receivers at no competitive disadvantage. It is more to the interest of the road to avoid such a thing than it is to the interest of its customers. There is nothing in the proposed schedules that can discourage establishment or maintenance of industries around our larger cities."

"The strongest way to favor industries anywhere is to remove discrimination, although the management of the road will seek to recognize competitive conditions by making any really requisite adjustments in the proposed tariffs. All that has been asked to date is approval of a basis of maximum class rates."

## O. E. S. HAS ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

More than 350 persons attended the twentieth anniversary of Crystal chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., last evening in Marie and Esther halls, Malden.

Past Grand Patrons Frank A. Noyes and George F. Bradstreet, honorary members of the chapter, were the special guests, as were also the five charter members.

### THREE CANDIDATES INDORSED

The executive committee of Ward 10 Good Government Association, among other business transacted last evening, indorsed the candidacy of Malcolm E. Nichols for senator, and Channing H. Cox and Samuel Davis for representatives.

## HARVARD WORKSHOP TURNS TO PRODUCING SHORT PLAYS

Contrary to the custom inaugurated in its first season last year of presenting plays of regulation length, the "47 Workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe will present three short plays at its first dramatic performances for the season on the evenings of Oct. 30 and Nov. 1, at Agassiz house, Radcliffe.

The first play is a musical pantomime, "The Romance of the Rose," by S. J. Hume '13 and T. M. Spelman, 2d, '13. There will be an accompanying orchestra of 12 pieces with C. B. Roeper '10, conducting. Scenery has been designed by S. J. Hume and painted by G. Hale '15. The second piece is a play of the tenebris, "Home, Sweet Home," written by Miss Violet Robinson, a recent Radcliffe



MISS RUTH ROWLAND  
Philadelphia girl who will lead hockey players

### MERCHANTS ARE PLEASED

Merchants on Boylston street, between Arlington and Berkeley, who have complained of the condition of the street caused by the digging of the subway, are pleased with the mayor's promise that a temporary pavement will be put down within 10 days.

### ARCHITECT TO BE NAMED

Selection of a supervising architect for the new wing extension to the Bulfinch front of the State House was deferred until Monday at a meeting of the State House building commission yesterday.

## WELLESLEY GIRLS PICK TEAMS FOR SPORTS NOV. 1

Of Those Already Selected a Student From Philadelphia Heads the Hockey and an Ohio Young Lady the Golfers

### NUMERALS AT STAKE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Students at Wellesley College are selecting their teams to take part in the interclass athletic competitions on Nov. 1 for which the class numerals will be awarded. Several of the teams to take part in the exercises have already been selected: the principal players of which include Miss Ruth Rowland of Philadelphia, head of the hockey team, Miss Ruth Sieber of Akron, O., golf; Miss Ruth Lindsay, 1915 hockey team; Miss Alice Charlton, 1915 baseball team, and Miss Elizabeth Endle, captain of the 1915 golf team.

Other teams newly selected are as follows:

Tennis team (1914)—Frances Baker, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Dorothy Bean, Berlin, N. H.; Thelma Burbeck, Newton Center, Mass.; Marjorie Day, Strasburg, Pa.; Jean Jellerson, Montclair, N. Y.; Esther Stillhamer, Morristown, N. J.; Frances Williams, Glastonbury, Conn.

Running team (1914)—Almeria Bailey, Hampton, N. Y.; Mary Ballantine, Springfield, Mass.; Edith Flynn, Worcester, Mass.; James Maryfrank Gardner, Prescott, Ariz.; Evelyn Jamieson, Spokane, Wash.; Katherine Pratt, Alameda, N. Y.; Emily Walker, Long Island, N. Y.; Carrie Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frances Baker, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Helen Parker, Reading, Mass.; Mildred Osborn, Batavia, N. Y.; Ethel Brown, Whitinsville, Me.

Running team (1915)—Ruth Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gertrude Folger, Medford; Mary Hodge, East Boston; Margaret Hugs, Williamsport, Pa.; Marian Locke, Malden, Mass.; Caroline Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sarah Shaw, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lucie Taussig, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mildred Jenny, Hyde Park; Lueretia Trauer, Trenton, N. J.; Elizabeth Whelan, New York city; Ruth Woods, Springfield, Mass.

Running team (1916)—Rebecca Craighill, Portland, Me.; Margaret Dodd, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Olive Forristall, East Boston, Mass.; Ella Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.; Margaret Marston, Portsmouth, N. H.; Ruth Rand, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Strong Milwaukee, Wis.; Anna Holton, Malden, Mass.; Helen D. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Hazel Watts, Scappoose, Ore.

Hockey team (1916)—Francis McInnes, Dorchester, Mass.; Elizabeth Armstrong, Philadelphia, Pa.; Florence Parker, Trenton, N. J.; Emily Porter, Philadelphia, Pa.; Helen Haines, Moorestown, N. J.; Agnes DeCout, Worcester, Mass.; Ernestine Hunt, Newtonville, Mass.; Mildred Chaplin, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marjorie Harris, Montclair, N. J.; Nora Robinson, Denver, Col.; substitutes, Emma Salom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bladine Sturtevant, Dixfield, Me.; Louise Goodwin, Albany, N. Y.; Charlotte Wall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Basketball team (1916)—Helen Marshall, Detroit, Mich.; Madeline Blake, Melrose, Mass.; Helen Edsall, Newark, N. J.; Bertha Allan, Glendale, O.; Helen Gehris, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dorothy Baldwin, Philadelphia, Pa.; substitutes, Rachel Raymond, Cambridge, Mass.; Dorothy Ehrlich, New York city; Elizabeth Donner, Dayton, O.; Ruth Richards, Honolulu, T. H.

Golf team (1916)—Katharine Chalmers, Worcester, Mass.; Helen Sampson, Medford, Mass.; Lois Ward, Jersey City, N. J.; Elizabeth Woods, Lexington, Mass.; Charlotte Mahaffy, Wilmington, Del.; Pauline Shorey, Dover, N. H.

## BROKERS PROTEST ON COMMISSIONS

Adopting a constitution and by-laws and perfecting the organization of the Brokers Association of Massachusetts Thursday more than 150 brokers and insurance agents started business by recording a formal protest against the reduction in acquisition expenses or commissions on the part of the big insurance companies. The brokers and agents met in the assembly room of the New England Insurance Exchange 141 Milk street.

Joseph H. Carney, William Gillmore and Frank A. Dewick were the principal speakers.

MALDEN HAS SCHOOL HEAD Farnsworth G. Marshall, superintendent of schools at Augusta, Me., was chosen superintendent of Malden schools at the meeting of the board yesterday. Mr. Marshall succeeds Clarence H. Dempsey, who will go to Haverhill.

JOINT CLASS DAY PROPOSED MEDFORD, Mass.—That Jackson College seniors be invited to join with the Tufts College seniors in the observance of class day and commencement was voted at a meeting of the senior class of Tufts last night.

WALK IS ANNOUNCED A walk through Franklin park is announced by the park and recreation department for tomorrow afternoon for any wishing to visit the various interesting places in the park.

MISS JESSIE WILSON RETURNS WASHINGTON.—Miss Jessie Wilson returned to the national capital Thursday.

## Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS



## Children's Suits and Overcoats

Norfolk Suits for Boys from 8 to 17 years seem to have the call this season, although the Double-Breasted Two-Piece Suits are in perfectly good form.

\$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.50 and \$15.00

Bring the Boys to us for their Winter Reefers and Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$15.00

A Novelty for Boys or Girls is a Plush and Chinchilla Hat in Black, Navy Blue, Brown or Gray. \$2.50

Caps for Boys in plain colors, mixtures and English Blocks. 50c

Boys' Tan Cape Gloves. \$1.00

BROWNING, KING & CO., Inc.  
407-411 Washington Street, Boston

## BAY STATE NEWS

### EVERETT

A special meeting of the city government has been called for Monday evening to take action on an appropriation for a new schoolhouse costing \$100,000.

Announcement is made by the trustees of the athletic field that additional land has been secured, and the field will be enlarged on the south and west sides prior to the opening of the baseball season.

### MALDEN

At a hearing last evening on extending the fire limits to 120 feet outside the business section several Malden citizens appeared and spoke in favor of the extension of the limits proposed, while others favored some extension but to a lesser distance. The matter has been taken under advisement by a joint special committee appointed to consider the subject.

### CHELSEA

Charles Sumner Bird will address a rally at Williams school hall this evening.

Theodore Winthrop Woman's Relief Corps will hold their annual gentlemen's night in Grand Army hall this evening.

### NEEDHAM

The ladies of the Unitarian church will give a social and entertainment in the First Parish house this evening.

The Republicans will wind up their campaign with a rally in the town hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 1.

### ARLINGTON

The Arlington Historical Society opens its new season in Adelphi hall next Tuesday evening.

The monthly meeting of the Bradshaw Missionary Association takes place in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church Monday afternoon, Nov. 3.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A Halloween party will be held in the Park Avenue Congregational church this evening by the Friday Social club.

The annual holiday sale of the Woman's Guild of the First Methodist Episcopal church takes place on Dec. 2 and 3 at the church.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

The Hillside School Association, formed last May and composed of those women who attended the old Hillside grammar school, holds its first annual reunion at the Bowditch school tonight.

### WINTHROP

Mrs. Joshua Remby has just been installed as chaplain and Mrs. Samuel Brown as warden of Colonial chapter, O. E. S. This chapter will have a bazaar in Social hall the second week of November.

### MELROSE

Melrose grange will be instituted tonight in Odd Fellows hall when the state officers will be present. A charter list of about 50 will be made up.



Panama Canal Exhibit,  
Second Floor

## Now, it is Heather Homespun REGENT Topcoats

NEW, nobby and way ahead of the times. Homespun mixtures with a touch of green.

Then, too, black and white homespuns, but different from those seen before, for BLACK instead of white predominates.

New shipments of REGENTS daily. Popular? More and more so every day. That's why we are getting in so many new ones. Cravenetted or not, as you prefer.

\$25 and thereabouts. Other topcoats \$16 to \$40.

(FILENE'S—SECOND FLOOR)



# Experts Study Affairs in Philippines

(Continued from page one)

for the places is admitted by Republicans, who still believe that anything like granting independence now would be folly. The fact that the President has made the enlarged Filipino representation on the insular council a matter of administrative decree pleased all who believe in evolution. It can be withdrawn if, from the standpoint of the United States, it proves unwise.

Plans for ultimate transfer of the islands to Japan or to a group of powers of which the United States would be one and the Hague tribunal arbiters of any differences within the council, fall flat and excite only pitying contempt at this gathering of experts.

The body of opinion demanding a long period of education for Filipino republicanism, gains each year as educators, veteran missionaries, intelligent tourists, and fair-minded civilian and military officials tell of what they know about the conditions that exist. If training for political freedom can proceed on the basis of training in physical, educational, economic, intellectual and spiritual freedom, then in time Filipino opinion itself will seek autonomy under the stars and stripes, so these witnesses predict.

## Bishop Brent Sees Christianity as Chief Force of Awakening

The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Philippines since 1901, spoke on the "National Awakening in the Philippines," saying in part:

It was not American influence which awoke the Filipinos to that corporate self-esteem which emerges ultimately in national consciousness. In the sixteenth century a force began to play upon them which has never ceased, the same force which made nations of France and Germany and England and America, the conscious acceptance of the Christ. While Japan was wrapped in slumber, and China dreaming of her ancestors, the Philippine islands were awakened by the one touch which arouses aspiration toward nationality as a permanent. It is not politics that keeps a nation stable and continuous. Nor is it some subtle genius given to some and denied others. It is Christianity. The Filipinos are the only people in the Orient who can be called Christian.

To learn what Christianity does for a people you only have to go from the Philippines to Malaysia. The difference between the Malays and the Filipinos is the difference between darkness and dawn.

In their Christianity, even though a Christianity which needs to be vastly improved, lies the directing and conserving force of the Filipinos as a nation.

Today the Philippines have a measure of autonomy unknown in any existing dependency, unless you call the Anglo-Saxon overseas dominions dependencies. I will go further. I know no instance in history where self-government has reached so high development in a dependency. The Filipinos are now their own lawmakers.

The most recent experiment of the American government in giving the balance of power to the Filipinos on the commission was the most conservative measure that could be enacted if a further step toward the consummation of autonomy was to be taken.

Speed in so momentous a matter as the making of a nation is a thing to be feared rather than courted, and I hope that the last vestige of Spanish political influence will have vanished before that crowning phase of liberty which expresses itself in national independence is considered and granted.

Impatience is to be expected, but we must meet it with unflinching patience. Misunderstanding must be by understanding met.

America has the opportunity of ages. She can, if she pursues a course consonant with the demands of the situation, stand by at the beginning of a nation worthy of a permanent place in the family of Christian nations. Her effort is not to rid herself of a difficulty, but to rise to an opportunity and to render a service. It is not so much to reproduce among an alien people her institutions as to create a character that will be able to express in Philippine life and institutions the principles of democracy.

## Milwaukee Man in Plea for Freedom of the Philippines

John R. McDill, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., who was in the Philippines from 1899-1912 as surgeon and professor of surgery in the University of the Philippines, spoke on "Justice of American Opposition to Philippine Independence" in part as follows:

The opposition to Philippine independence is based on faith in official and other representations and reports; on devotion to party creed and prestige; on religious and humanitarian motives, and on out-and-out imperialism. An examination in the light of 12 years' experience with the Filipinos in a non-official capacity reveals self-interest or ignorance in all of these motives.

The only solution of the problem is the application of right principles. American people are not correctly informed as to Filipino character, industrial and political capability, and as to their determined opposition to American rule. Americans in the islands are all, more or less, dependent on the government, and information from them is controlled by a censorship of subservience. Public opinion, as we know it, does not exist in the Philippines. When dealing with conditions with which it is familiar the American public in the end generally decides political matters fairly but it cannot act intelligently concerning a

people with which it is unfamiliar, guided only by reports which come from a limited number of persons, and which are a medley of inconsistencies.

We have given the Filipinos the best we have, and paid for it with their money. All of our large hopes and plans for their industrial development from Taft to the present time had total lack of cooperation, open hostility, and evaded the slogan, "We prefer poverty and freedom to prosperity and subjection." The Filipinos have justified every trust placed on them so far in public service.

A popular prejudice of any people is not to be disregarded because it cannot stand our tests of reason or evidence. It must be reckoned with. We have already been twice exposed to international complications in which the Philippines would be first attacked, and the general commanding the native constabulary has just reported officially, and no American has a truer touch on the pulse of the Filipino people, that signs of revolt among the Filipinos are unmistakable and are due to our failure to declare a policy in regard to independence. Is this country prepared to fight another country for the islands, or to take up arms again against the Filipinos themselves should they revolt?

Their present political status is so improved that Filipinization of the service can now occur as rapidly as their wise men advise, and our separation of ourselves from their affairs should soon come about without damage to them or loss of dignity to us. It is about time that we stood upright and with our feet firmly on the bottom of this question before some outsider calls our attention to the fact that the waters, in which we have been so helplessly floundering are only knee deep after all.

## Independence Called Bane, Not Blessing, in Odlin Address

Arthur F. Odlin of Arcadia, Florida, formerly for six years judge of court of first instance, Philippine Islands, in discussing "Independence, a Bane and Not a Blessing," said in part:

I take it for granted that the issue soon to be determined by the Congress at Washington is this: "Shall there be made any definite concrete agreement for the independence of the Philippine Islands?" In expressing my own hope that no such step be taken for at least 25 years, I beg you to credit me with being a friend of the Filipino people. For these masses I have profound sympathy, united with a deep admiration for their patient struggling, and a firm confidence in their future upliftment, always provided that the United States government will not abandon them to the small group of "politicos" who are doing all the shouting for independence.

You will say that I am arguing against representative government. I do consider it unwise and unsafe to attempt to confer representative government upon any people until a decent percentage of them are sufficiently educated to know what government means, what representation means. With about 1,250,000 male adults in the islands, only about 30,000 took part in the election of the Assembly. At least half of these 1,250,000 male adults could not tell you what the word assembly means. Some of their best educated politicians fail utterly to grasp the real meaning of the word.

Furthermore, I am certain that only a small portion of the Filipino people really desire independence. We hear much of it because those political leaders talk much and write much. But the masses are silent. They oppose the idea, or they are indifferent.

The record already made by America in the islands is one which we should all be proud of, in place of condemning it.

We hear that the one safeguard which we have been careful to maintain at Manila all these years is to be thrown away. Public announcement has been made that very shortly the majority of the Philippine commission are to be natives. I truly would like to believe that this step will help the situation, but I am convinced that it is a most dangerous experiment. Any advance movement toward freedom such as this should be delayed until the schools have had time to teach the A B C of government to the rising generation; then, after 40 or 50 or 60 per cent of the adult inhabitants can read and write, either English or any common tongue, and use the ballot with a decent degree of intelligence, they should be given the opportunity to decide for themselves if they desire an independent government. It ought not to be imposed upon 6,000,000 at the request of a few thousands.

## CANADIAN CITY ENLARGES BORDER OF BOOK FIELD

TORONTO, Ont.—The Dovercourt branch of the Toronto public library situated at the corner of Bloor and Gladstone streets, which was formally opened Thursday night, is a worthy example of the class of library structures being erected throughout the province.

The city council, mainly through the persistent efforts of Alderman McBrien, voted to appropriate a total of \$65,000 exclusive of the regular yearly levy for library maintenance; this sum to be expended for the new branch. The Dovercourt library, which is for both reference and circulating purposes, is classic in design, of brick construction, with terra cotta trimmings. It stands on a site 100x150 feet. The interior, though not lavishly decorated, is modern in every respect. The ceiling is vaulted and the artificial lighting system is of the improved "indirect" type.

## CONGRESS ASKED TO MEET STATE'S EXPENDITURES

Port Board, in Letter to Rivers-Harbors Committee, Tells Why Money Should Be Appropriated for 40-ft. Channel

### MONOPOLY IS CHARGED

According to information just received from Washington the Massachusetts congressmen and the members of the rivers and harbors committee who recently visited Massachusetts today got a letter from the directors of the port of Boston explaining the importance of the recent visit here and the need of a 40-foot channel in Boston harbor. The growth of the transatlantic trade and Boston's willingness to spend millions on this development were emphasized in seeking federal cooperation.

In part the letter said: "Since 1912 and in less than a year, the directors of the port of Boston have secured five additional steamship lines for Boston—the Hamburg-American (passenger), with two boats a month to London, Paris and Hamburg, the steamships Cincinnati and Cleveland (17,000 tons each), with an agreement to add the Amerika (22,000 tons) next year, giving three boats a month, and in 1915, still further add the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (24,000 tons), then making four boats a month, or a boat a week, to channel ports.

"The other four new lines are the North German Lloyd, from Bremen, with a boat a month; the Russian-American, from Libau, Russia, with a boat a month; the Italian line, from the Mediterranean, with a boat a month, and the Fabre line to Marseilles, France, and the Mediterranean, with a boat a month.

"Other lines preparing for this port are the Norway-Gulf-Mexico line from Norway and Sweden; the Holland America line for three new boats building for the Boston-Rotterdam trade; the United Fruit Company is to put on three new passenger and freight boats in January; and the Panama-Pacific line has 4 boats now ready and two more nearing completion for the Pacific coast service through the Panama canal, ready to start whenever the canal is opened.

"Massachusetts is not asking the federal government to make improvements here without making some herself—she has done and will continue to do as much herself—and that's one of the reasons why we expect favorable cooperation in regard to the 40-foot channel for Boston harbor.

"By affording Boston a deeper harbor you will be affording all New England, with her 7,000,000 people, a cheaper and better system of transportation for her raw materials 'in' and her finished product 'out' in the shape of the large combination freight and passenger steamships that we are attracting here to Boston, and to accommodate which we are spending millions and offering the best facilities obtainable. You will be breaking a railroad monopoly and a port monopoly in favor of New York, and will be doing something substantial to reduce the high cost of necessities by affording cheaper transportation facilities."

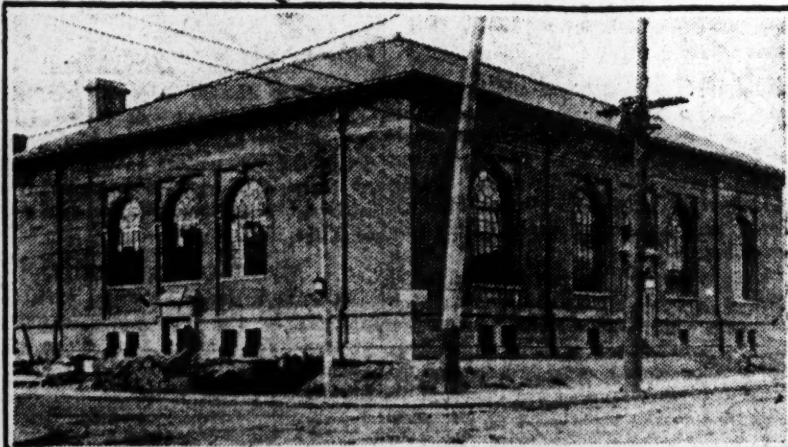
## THIS COUNTRY HAS BIBLE RECORD

ATLANTIC CITY.—The United States leads all nations of the world in the manufacture of Bibles, according to figures submitted at the closing session of the Presbyterian synod here Thursday by the Rev. L. M. Eckart of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven Bibles are produced every minute of the day. They are distributed in 70 different dialects, he said.

## CONGREGATIONALIST ELECTION OF MODERATOR IS QUESTIONED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That the national council of Congregational churches violated the provisions of its constitution Wednesday in naming the Rev. Charles W. Brown, dean of Yale divinity school, as moderator and in naming H. M. Beardsley of Kansas City assistant moderator, was charged by Judge John H. Perry of Southport, Conn., in an address before the commission of 19 of the council, at a public meeting Thursday. The commission is framing a new constitution for the council containing many radical changes.

## NEW LIBRARY, TORONTO



Dovercourt branch, now formally open, will serve large patronage

## U. S. SHIP, HELD BY MEXICANS, NOW RELEASED

(Continued from page one)

It was to apprehend these men, it is claimed, that the ship was detained. Consul Canada this afternoon denied any official connection of himself and John Lind with the escape of Felix Diaz from his brother-in-law's house.

"Mr. Lind and myself happened to meet General Diaz at the corner, near his home, and walked with him to the German hotel," Consul Canada said. General Diaz this afternoon was still practically a prisoner in the hotel and the American consulate, which are adjoining and connected by a door.

Secretary of State Bryan today ordered Consul Canada to give General Diaz protection, should developments endanger his welfare.

"My plans are rather unsettled," Gen. Felix Diaz said today. "It is plain that I am undesired in Mexico, at least by some persons. I do not know when I will leave this port, if at all. As most of my friends are here, I have been advised to remain here. I am considering a plan of going to Mexico City within 48 hours, so as to be there before the election on Sunday. However, all that is uncertain."

"The persecution of my friends can be construed in no other way than hostile action against me. It all seems very strange to me, as I have been on the best of terms with General Huerta, and am exceedingly friendly to the Huerta government."

While he was talking he was informed that a party of his friends and leaders in Oaxaca had been arrested as they were coming to Veracruz by special car.

Morro Castle, an American steamship with Mrs. John Lind aboard, was detained by the Mexican port authorities. John Lind protested to Gen. Gustavo Maass, the military commander, and to foreign Minister Mohna at Mexico, as well as to the state department at Washington.

He was informed by the Mexicans that Morro Castle was held up because there were on board eight members of the Veracruz state Legislature, fleeing to Havana.

Officers of the ship were informed Thursday that the authorities detained the vessel because the escape of an official to Havana a month or so ago aboard her was under investigation and Captain Huff was desired as a witness. None of the passengers aboard Morro Castle was allowed to leave. She was under surveillance all night. General Maass had requested the district judge to issue an order forbidding Morro Castle to sail. The order was issued. The Ward line officials appealed to Consul Canada and to John Lind, and it was regarded as certain today that the United States government would take up the incident and demand from General Huerta a full explanation.

The officers of the Diaz diplomatic suite, who were arrested when they arrived in Veracruz, were ordered taken back to Havana aboard the gunboat Zaragoza. The warship will sail as soon as the Morro Castle affair is cleared up. It was said that General Huerta had offered General Diaz a special train and military escort to Mexico City and the offer was rejected.

## Mr. Bryan Declares Sr. Huerta Not to Accept if Elected

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Bryan, following a conference with President Wilson, declared this afternoon that he had received direct assurances from President Huerta that he would not accept an election as President of Mexico even though he received a majority of the votes cast at Sunday's election. Mr. Bryan said he had received no confirmation of published reports that Sr. Huerta had declared he would be supported by other powers against the United States. Mr. Bryan made public the following message from Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City:

"At a general meeting yesterday Huerta received the diplomatic corps in the presence of his cabinet and gave out a statement in which he said that as he had reason to fear that some of his friends would propose him as a candidate for the presidency at the polls and would vote for him, he wished to make it known that such vote would be null and void and that, even though he should receive a majority of the votes cast, his election would be null and void. He said that under no circumstances would he accept a mandate from the people at this time.

"He desired to impress on the diplomatic corps that he would not consider accepting the presidency, not only because the constitution prohibited, but also because he had given a public promise to the contrary. He requested the diplomatic corps very insistently to give their governments the above information."

"After making the formal announcement Sr. Huerta asked Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy to assure the United States government of his entire good faith."

Five American warships are today on the east coast of Mexico and four on the west coast. At Veracruz today are the battleships Louisiana and Michigan, the armored cruiser Tacoma and the gunboat Wheeling. The battleship New Hampshire is at Tampico. Today the Tacoma was ordered to leave Veracruz and proceed to Tuxpan. On the west coast, the California, Maryland and Nanshan are at Guaymas, and the Annapolis at Topolobampo.

On Oct. 29 the battleships New Jersey, Virginia, Rhode Island and Nebraska will sail from Hampton Roads for Veracruz to relieve the present squadron there, which will remain, however, until the relief squadron arrives.

MEXICO CITY.—Gen. Huerta's announcement to the diplomatic corps that he was not a candidate for election to the presidency was not taken seriously today by foreigners in the capital. It was pointed out that the provisional President has not issued any formal statement to his people, telling them not to vote for him, and the handbills announcing his candidacy with that of Gen. Blanquet for Vice-President are still scattered about.

General Huerta early today supplemented his statement to the diplomats by informing them that he would not brook interference by any foreign power. This was construed as an attempt by him to counteract the feeling that he has discriminated against the United States by taking advice from Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister.

No explanation was forthcoming today from the national palace of the arrest of General Diaz' staff. It was said by the Huerta adherents that the men were taken into custody because evidence was discovered that they were aiding the rebels.

Jose Revuena, candidate for Vice-President on the Diaz ticket, said today that he believed that Gen. Diaz would come to the capital today or tomorrow. "It is possible that he may be arrested if he makes a move," he said. "If we had free elections, Gen. Diaz would be elected by a heavy majority."

General Huerta Thursday gave his assurance that the sole use he has made, or will make of his power as provisional President, is first, to establish peace and second, to comply with the law in holding free elections.

General Huerta said that his government was determined at all costs to protect the interests of foreigners in Mexico, but that the government was equally determined that the domestic affairs of Mexico shall be settled by the Mexicans themselves.

He referred to the President of the United States in terms of the greatest respect.

In part he said: "As it is impossible to impose the will of any foreign country upon the Mexican people except by force, the logical course of all the governments of the world, especially the government of the United States, is that they shall give to the government for the time being in Mexico their recognition and moral support in the efforts which that government is putting forward."

## CHILDREN'S ARTS TO BE EXHIBITED

Drawing, weaving and various other kinds of handicraft done by children of the Lincoln House Association, the Ruggles street Neighborhood House, the Moore street Neighborhood House in Cambridge and a little from the South End House will be put on exhibition in the trustees room at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 9 until Nov. 16. Classes in the rudiments of design under Miss Deborah Kallen, have increased steadily, until Miss Kallen has been obliged to give Saturday afternoon to the children of the settlement houses who visit the Art Museum in addition to the usual Saturday morning.

### SUFFRAGISTS ADDRESS GIRLS

About 100 young girls were instructed in the principles of equal suffrage at a meeting under the auspices of the Cambridge Political Equality Association at the home of Mrs. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle street, yesterday. The speakers were Mrs. Thomas P. Curtis and Mrs. Charles Park.

### MUSHROOM DINNER ENJOYED

About 30 members of the Boston Mycological Society attended the mushroom dinner last night. The members of the society have been holding a series of such dinners this fall, when mushroom form the chief food.

# Just The Juice of Rich Ripe Grapes

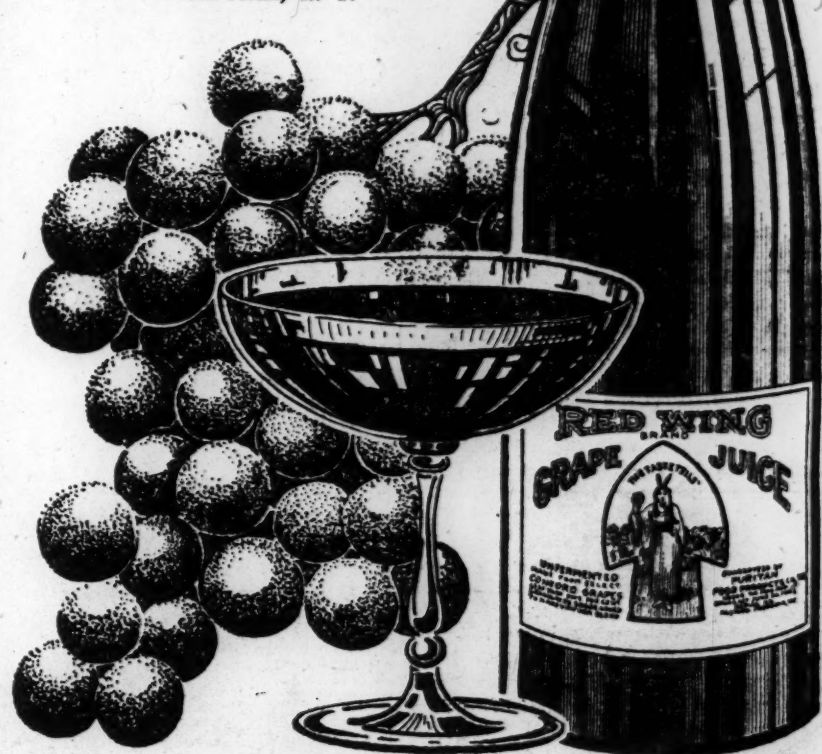
That is what Red Wing Grape Juice is. The pure juice from the hearts of selected grapes. The first free flow of delicious juice, not the heavy, more sedimentary extract of tissue and skins. That is why it possesses the unusual flavor and clarity—the tempting ruby color. No water, preservatives or coloring matter used.

In perfectly clean bottles, with the new top, easily removed without an opener.

Try this new grape juice with the better flavor. Ask your dealer for Red Wing and insist upon getting it.

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## EPISCOPAL CONVENTION MAKES PRESIDING BISHOP ELECTIVE

NEW YORK.—Abolishing an automatic seniority rule, the Protestant Episcopal church established Thursday that hereafter the presiding bishop shall be elected. The new method will not unseat the present presiding officer, Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, unless he resigns.

The house of bishops, however, re-drafted the resolution on this subject adopted by the house of deputies to provide that the presiding bishop, although he shall be elected, must have and retain active charge of a see in the United States, and should he relinquish his charge his term must be served out by the senior bishop.

The lower house also adopted resolutions placing the Episcopal church for the first time in its history within the federal council of the Churches of Christ

of America, and authorizing the church to cooperate with other missionary boards in directing the missionary activity of the Christian people.

The deputies confirmed the house of bishops' appointment of Archbishop John Perin Tyler of the diocese of Cumberland, Md., as bishop of the missionary district of North Dakota.

The dioceses and missionary districts of the Episcopal Church of America are to be grouped hereafter into eight provinces or synods, the bishops having adopted the canon forwarded to it by the house of deputies.

A mild woman suffrage resolution introduced in the house of deputies at the convention this afternoon was lost in the committee on social service before it could be read. Before the Rev. Dr. James W. Ashton, clerical delegate from western New York, could present the resolution, another delegate had to ask permission of the house.

## COL. ROOSEVELT URGES AMERICAN INTERNATIONALISM

Former President Advocates to Brazilians a Political Communion of Two Continents

RIO JANEIRO.—Former President Roosevelt, in an interview here Thursday, emphasized the cordiality existing between the two Americas. It was necessary, he said, for statesmen to bring about not only an interchange commercially, but a movement of ideas forming a great American communion, based on knowledge, respect and regard, as well as reciprocal esteem politically.

The sphere of action of the two great American races, continued Colonel Roosevelt, was well defined geographically and ethnographically. Brazil, by its people, language and homogeneous nature, formed with the United States a great international political system, capable of determining peace or war in America, and weighing decisively the solution of certain questions in Europe, Asia and Africa.

## HOUSEWIVES BEGIN COSTS CRUSADE

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia housewives and retail butchers organized Thursday to contest the high cost of living by cutting out the middleman's profits. Leaders in the movement expect that the prices of meats, butter and eggs will be reduced 10 to 20 per cent. The housewives are under the leadership of Mrs. William B. Doerr, who conducted the egg crusade here last winter.

CHICAGO POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS  
CHICAGO.—John McWeeny, chief of police since 1911, resigned Thursday. First Deputy Herman Schuetzler will take charge of the department temporarily.

### ELKS LEADER HONORED

Edward Leach, grand exalted ruler of the Elks was presented with a mahogany chest containing 287 pieces of silver at a dinner in the Elks home on Somerset street last night.

CHARLES M. PRATT TO TESTIFY  
WASHINGTON.—Arrangements are announced to be effected for the appearance here Wednesday of Charles M. Pratt, director of the Standard Oil Company and financier, before the Senate committee investigating the West Virginia coal strike.

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Diamond and Platinum Jewelry  
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Established 1830

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CORNER WEST ST.

ANTIQUES AT AUCTION  
The Antique Furniture and Old China being sold at 14 Milk st., Old South Building, is creating a great deal of interest. When Mr. F. E. McFarlane commenced his sale today there were about fifty people present. Bidding was spirited, and things went with a snap, but at very low prices. One old Sideboard sold at \$35.00; this sideboard was appraised at \$250.00. A very large pair of Andriens brought \$60.00; this pair of andriens belonged to Samuel Hale, who was a Portsmouth school teacher, and an uncle of Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary war hero. An old Sewall-Belmont brought \$20.00; an old Desk, \$22.00; an old Mirror with an eagle in center, \$31.00. We understand that they will sell again Saturday and Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Adv.







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Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath	\$3 to \$5
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American Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up  
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Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book.  
Address Manager

**CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL**  
51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO



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Seventh: between Washington and Stark  
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ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

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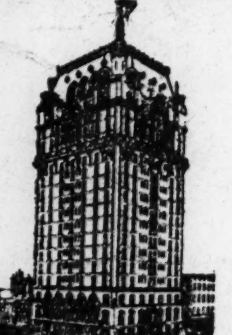
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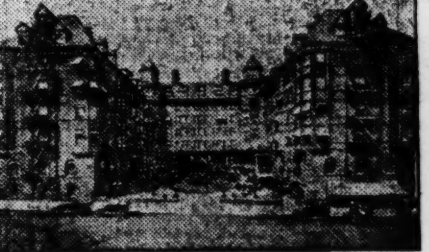
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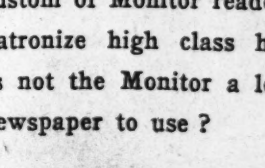
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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*BOSTON AND N.*

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEM.**

ATTENDANT or Manager house  
(40) in small family near New  
Haven, Conn. References: Mrs. L.  
45 Baldwin st., care Mrs. L. Huse  
bridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or position as  
wanted. A woman of experience and  
study; thorough knowledge of double  
entry bookkeeping. References: Mrs.  
MARY M. CARROLL, P. O. Box 241  
New Britain, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier desired  
for 8 hours a day or few days a  
week. Write ANNETTE B. CATE, 19 Chest-  
nut, Winthrop, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e. c.) and stenog-  
rapher desired position: 3 years' experience  
take charge of correspondence; references: GEORGE W. WHITNEY, 18 W. 42  
St., New York, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer  
desired Somerville, 20, single; good  
references; references: Mrs. J. W. H.  
No. 10698, STATE EMP. O.  
(free to all) and 3 Kneeland st., Boston  
02118.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced as  
and in taking charge of stock; re-

**BOOKKEEPER and stenographer**, also do private secretary work; references; salary \$10.00 per week; experience and education: 11 years; 11.001. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OF 2900.

**BOOKKEEPER, d. e.**, also typist; good references; salary \$10.00 per week; experience and education: 11 years; 11.001. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OF 2900.

**BOOKKEEPER**, telephone operator, cashier, stenographer, 20, annual salary \$105. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Green st., Worcester, tel. OF 4750.

**BOOKKEEPER and stenographer**, needed as salesgirl; residence Boston, single; good references; salary \$10.00 per week; experience and education: 11 years; 11.001. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OF 2900.

**BOOKKEEPER and stenographer**

residence Boston, 19, single; good references and experience; \$5 per week; KATHLEEN M. O'NEILL, 1001 Cambridge St. (free to all), 8 Knelsand St., Boston, Oe. 2960.

**CASHIER or APARTMENTS** wanted business people in city. BEATRICE CELS, 37 Holyoke St., Boston.

**CASHIER or office clerk**, residence in city, 20 years experience; \$3-10 weekly; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all) to KATHLEEN M. O'NEILL, 1001 Cambridge St., Boston.

**CASHIER - YOUNG** (free to all) would like position in hotel or restaurant; capable and trustworthy; first-class references; L. J. TWEDDELL, 1001 Cambridge St., Newton St., Boston.

**CASHIER OR CLERK** - Experience would like night work. M. L. CHAMBERWOMAN, 63 Cambridge St., Boston.

**CHAMBERWOMAN** wanted by woman; 26 references. KATE M. SOLOMON, 1001 Cambridge St., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAID**, capable, experienced, wants work in private family or hotel; house colored; best references. A. B. HARRIS, 1001 Cambridge St., Boston.

**CLEANING** of any kind wanted day or hour. MRS. MARGARET H. DUGGAN, 1201 Broadway, Apt. 12.

**CLERK** (19) wants permanent work; experienced in shoe store. NELLIE A. DUGGAN, Pond st., 1201 Broadway.

**COLORED COUPLE** wish situation to cook, man to do general housework; no objection to country. C. WARD, lawyer.

**COMPANION**—American would like pleasant surroundings and good salary. Write to Mrs. J. A. 40 Belknap st., Somerville, Mass.

**COMPANION**—Young woman disposition; willing and capable of taking suitable family. Write to STEELE 32, Hancock st., Lexington, Mass.

**COMPANION**—Position wanted by lady has been very successful in capacity in home or traveling; preferred; best references. ALICE D. WILSON, 1001 Broadway.

**COMPANION**, housekeeper desires position in Protestant family; can do all the housework.

ably in or near Haverhill or Boston.  
M. E. RAND, 63 Vestry st., Haverhill.  
COMPANION desires position; good  
work; good traveler; American Pa-  
tient; references exchanged. Address  
ton. WOHMME, 18 Milford

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for  
woman, or as attendant-companion to  
capable of taking charge of home.  
J. F. PIERCE, 100 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER de-  
sired by refined, middle-aged Am.  
Protestant lady; cheerful, fond of home  
work. References exchanged. Address  
GROVER, 69 Pembroke st., Boston.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for  
elderly couple or to travel, by a  
pleasant, experienced woman. Ad-  
dress desired than very high wages. Please  
write MRS. SARAH H. MCCOFFEE, 100  
Hess st., Boston.

CONTRALTO desires church position  
or near Boston or Brockton. MRS.  
M. M. BATES, 60 Farrington st.,  
Boston.

COOK-Colored girl wants situation  
cellent references. E. GITTENS, 19  
Boston.

COOK (colored), first class, wants  
city; city or country. ANNA A. TA  
630 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

COOKING - day woman wanted by  
Mrs. M. WAIDE, 128 Cambridge  
Boston.

DAY WORK wanted (about 4  
daily) by competent well recom  
white woman; would like noon wa  
restaurant. MRS. SPEAK, 184 Warren  
Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; 15c hour and  
fines. MRS. R. RINES, 2040 Washin  
Boston.

DAY WORK wanted, laundry and  
dug, by colored woman. MRS. LET  
MCMCDREW, 4 Chester pl., Boston.

DAY WORK. WANTED - Lau  
cleaning, etc. best references.  
MELBA MILLETT, 19 Anita  
Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by colored w  
with references. MRS. BELL, 143 N  
Campton st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday by competent woman. **EMMA RICH PITCHETT, 10 Dilworth st.**

DAY WORK—Laundry, cleaning, and care of apartments wanted by well recommended colored woman. **EMMA J. BROWN, 1001 Washington st., suite 2, Boston.**

DRESSMAKER, would like work Monday; alterations on all kinds of gowns. **MILLA ROWLEY, 200 Broad st., Boston.**

DRESSMAKING or chamber work desired by young colored woman by day. **E. A. BURNETT, 113 Warren st. Boston.**

DRESSMAKER wants day work; cleaning, remodeling, alterations. **JOSEPH HUNTINGTON AVE., room 50, Boston.**

DRESS-MAKER wants work by day; alterations. **S. J. WATSON, 22 Waverly st., Suite 2, Boston.**

DRESSMAKER, (colored) experienced in all kinds of dressmaking, alterations, and repairs. **MISS MARY C. CATHERS, 277 Shawmut Ave., Boston.**

MAY BE FOUND  
ON THE REGULAR

### Which Should Be Consulted



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ELDERLY WOMAN, highly recommended, desires light work in family, sewing or the care of one or two rooms; no heavy work; will take \$1 a week and good home. Apply EMMANUEL CHURCH, Social Service, 15 Newbury st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by colored girl; home nights. EPIFANY DAVES, 8 Cambridge st., Roxbury, Mass.

ELDERLY WOMAN, highly recommended, desires work by the day or week in or near city; please address MRS. JAMES McLEOD, 65 E. Brookline st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK and SECOND MAID would like positions together, but would consider separate positions in the same town. Address MRS. E. B. BRYAN, 407 Massachusetts av., Boston.

EXPERIENCED LADY MAID would like day work, waiting on lady, sewing or light housework; Scotch Protestant. Address MRS. MARGARET A. WHITE, 219 Powderhouse blvd., Somerville. Tel. Som. 4216-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Protestant girl; no laundry; \$6-\$8.50. MARGARET MACLEOD, 6 Dorset st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by neat colored maid; references. L. GRANT, 3 Granite pl., Cambridge, Mass.

HAIRDRESSER, manicurist, or assistant—Young lady, waiting on lady, dressing parlor or by appointment. IDA JOHNSON, 185 Batavia st., Boston; Tel. B. 4058-R.

HALF-DAY POSITION wanted, office work, saleswoman, companion, or secretary, by young woman student; for further information, address MRS. A. LAMBERT, 106 Gainsboro st., Boston, Suite 4.

HAND COLORED, residence Boston, single, good experience and references, awaits offer; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman with boy of 7 desires position in small family; best references. MRS. BEBE CROSS, 21 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman would like position; good plain cook; references. MRS. E. B. BRYAN, 140 Hollis st., South Framingham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady of experience would like position in hotel, restaurant, private family, Mrs. A. R. WILLIAMS, Washington st., Annapolis, Md.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion or attendant—Competent, experienced, reliable, one adult; understands care of home and cooking; references exchanged. MRS. MARIA COLE, 205 E. 8th, Saco, Me.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position near Boston; best references. MRS. L. M. LEMOND, 287 E. Boston, Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Attendant or companion; position desired by competent, trustworthy American woman (30). MRS. E. E. ELLIS, Back Bay, E. Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER: redneck American, would take charge of home with servants; educated; musical; experienced, fond of children. MRS. F. WARREN, 400 House, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, exceptionally capable woman desires managing position in hotel or establishment; references. LOUISE M. GILCHRIST, Hotel Thorndike, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper desires position; best references. E. M. ROSS, 20 Cumberland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—redneck woman wants position; willing to do any work. MISS M. KNAPE, 206 W. Newton st., Suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation in small family; middle-aged, refined; best references. MRS. E. J. SPICER, South Mill, 206 W. Newton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position with full charge; fond of children; 10 years' experience; economical; manager; moderate wages. MISS H. THOMPSON, 4 River side pl., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, wants situation with complete references. MRS. ALICE B. RETT, 10 Andrew pl., of E. Canton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, capable; good cook; wants position in home, family employed during the day, or one adult; compensation. ANNE BLACKWELL, 7 Fayette Park, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, ATTENDANT, capable, efficient, redneck American Protestant; excellent cook; good references. MISS J. W. KENNEDY, 100 Northampton st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted in private family by colored girl, RHODA GRIGON, 100 Northampton st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by competent, reliable woman; first-class cook; can do any private family work; day or week. MISS MARY McCONNOR, 55 Columbus av., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by a neat colored girl, strong and capable; references. E. CURTIS, 35 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK, laundry or dishwashing wanted by colored woman. MRS. CARL EVANS, 17 Sawyer st., Boston.

LADY'S MAID or chambermaid, colored woman wants situation; good sewer and embroiderer; references. MRS. JOHN SMITH, 50 Middlesex st., Suite 4, Boston.

LADY'S MAID or office assistant, refined, musical, good reader; best references. GERTRUDE SMITH, 4 Duworth st., Suite 2, Boston.

LADIES MAID, ATTENDANT, redneck young woman (21) wishes position, or as office assistant, etc.; best personal references. GERTRUDE SMITH, 4 Duworth st., Suite 2, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Middle-aged German woman wants work by the day or hour; best references. MRS. MEYER, 82 South st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, chambermaid or general housework; two colored girls want situations. MATILDA TULLY, 37 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS: first class; can furnish 3 or 4 day work. MRS. A. JOHNSON, 28 Harvard st., Boston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wants work; willing to take home. MRS. M. A. TATCH, 27 Chester pl., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work at home or by the day. OLIE CHAMRS, 15 Broadway st., Allston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, thoroughly experienced, wants work; references. MRS. R. BAILEY, 15 Broadway st., Allston, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work at home; good references. MRS. ANNA McLEOD, 65 E. Brookline st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (Finnish) wants work by the day; experienced in past; references. N. WAHLBERG, 20 Westford st., Allston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, colored, first-class, desires situation; best references. E. HAMAN, 18 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.; Tel. Rox. 3382-W.

LAUNDRESS or kitchen work wanted by a colored woman; to go out by the day or hour. ANNIE L. BUTTERFIELD, 25 Elmer st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS at home, and day work desired. ROSA RODRIGUEZ, 369 Northampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS WORK wanted by day or at home. MRS. ANNIE RILEY, 26 Macee st., Cambridge.

LAUNDRESS WORK wanted for two days a week. MRS. M. TURNER, 17 Oakland st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS WORK wanted, by the day; references. MRS. M. McLEAN, Phillips st., Suite 1, Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS and CLEANING, 40 Fort St. reference. ROSA CUMMINGS, 40 Fort St., Boston.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted by elderly Protestant Englishman; family one adult; references. MRS. L. L. LUTT, 5 Kent st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MAID, neat colored girl wants position, or to care for apartments. TRULSA WARRIN, 120 Northampton st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER or matron for school or institution; position desired by redneck young woman; references. For particulars address M. J. COBB, 61 Bennington st., Newton, Mass.

MORNING WORK wanted, or laundry to do. MRS. PENNYKOE, 123 Camden st., Boston.

MORNING WORK or office work wanted by reliable young colored woman; references. MRS. M. B. BRYAN, 140 Hollis st., South Framingham, Mass.

MORNING WORK, 2 or 3 hours in apartment; neat and reliable young colored woman; 10 years' experience; references. HATTIE JONES, 7 Arnold st., Roxbury, Mass.

MORNING WORK desired by colored woman; references. MRS. J. H. GARDNER, 35 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER or companion; position desired by young girl, intelligent and refined; exceptional reference can be given. MISS FLORENCE NIE, 100 Northampton st., Boston.

NURSEMAID or chambermaid; good experience and references; Protestant. RUTH EDWIN, 81 Shawmut av., Boston.

NURSEMAID wants position to care for one or two children; Protestant American; references. MISS M. L. MARTIN, Pine st., West Boston, Mass.

NURSEMAID, Protestant (19), living at home; desires position with good family; not more than 2 children; willing to go out of town. MISS M. MURDER, 5 Curtis st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist—Young woman with executive ability desires position; references. MISS M. A. STEIN, 201 Rutland st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, has had experience in real estate office; residence Boston; 30; references. MRS. E. J. SPICER, South Mill, 206 W. Newton st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK wanted for professional person. JEAN FORBES, 40 Huntington st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young lady; knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting; some experience, good references. MISS M. A. STEIN, 201 Rutland st., Boston.

PAINTING—Experienced woman wants work painting in oil, water, or Chinese; cards, novelties, dresses, etc. MRS. R. VAN DENBURGH, 47 Jacques av., Worcester, Mass.

PIANIST would like orchestra, accompanying or dancing school work. MISS J. B. REYNOLDS, 10 Magnolia st., Arlington, Mass.

READER wants employment by the hour. MRS. ISABEL EATON, 37 Magazine st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, first class colored woman wants work at \$1.50 a day and carfare. MRS. A. DE MORTIE, 605 Shawmut av., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day; good references. MISS M. BOUTEILLER, 8 E. Cambridge, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) desires work by the day; plain sewing of any kind. Address by letter only. MRS. W. A. WILLIAMS, 102 Dorchester, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS or attendant wants work by the day; can do fine embroidery; will do any kind of work. MRS. M. A. TATCH, 27 Chester pl., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, residence Dorchester, age 54; good experience and references; \$5 per day; references. MRS. E. J. SPICER, South Mill, 206 W. Newton st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wishes employment; good references. MISS M. BOUTEILLER, 8 E. Cambridge, Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, desires position. M. G. TAYLOR, 100 Northampton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; residence Boston; good references and experience; \$8-\$10 week; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and saleswoman, residence N. Somerville, 17, single, good references and experience; \$8-\$10 week; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, residence Boston, 21, single, knowledge of French and German; good references and experience; \$12 week; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Montvale, 19, single; good education, references and experience; \$12 week; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Worcester, 24, single good penman; references; \$8; mention 1104. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TABLE and chamber work wanted by experienced girl (21); home nights; Helen J. Talmage, 26 River st., Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 3721-M.

WATERSIDE COOK—Colored woman, well recommended. MRS. EDWARD E. HACKETT, 31 Collins pl., Boston.

WATERSIDE COOK, position as cashier in restaurant in or near Boston; best of references furnished. MILDRED I. BOYD, 1135 E. 8th, Boston.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced woman desires addressing or clerical work; the first four weeks; rapid worker; \$1.25 per day. MRS. J. H. GARDNER, 35 Windsor st., Boston.

WANTED—Situation to learn on power machine, with reference. MRS. G. B. BRYAN, 140 Hollis st., South Framingham, Mass.

WANTED—Sewing by the day for 10-12 hours; references. MRS. J. H. GARDNER, 35 Windsor st., Boston.

WANTED—Position as sewing maid by Scotch woman; first class references. MISS MITCHELL, 100 E. Newton st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant (50) wants situation, or as companion; references. MRS. E. E. ELLIS, Back Bay, E. Boston.

YOUNG LADY, competent, experienced in office work; accurate stenographer, wishes to make change; five years in present place. Address MISS LINCOLN, P. O. Box 2414, Boston.

YOUNG LADY with good high school and commercial education desires position as office assistant. MRS. E. J. SPICER, South Mill, 206 W. Newton st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (Scotch) would like position in office, stenographer, or typewriter. KATHERINE ROSS, 100 E. Newton st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with twelve years' business experience, first-class bookkeeper and stenographer, desires a position of trust after Dec. 1; best of references. MRS. L. M. LEMOND, 287 E. Boston, Everett, Mass.

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## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have long vacancies in various departments; 16 to 18 years of age, in various positions; good opportunities to secure permanent positions with advancement; good opportunity for beginners. Apply at office of general manager.

HOUSEWORK—SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require for their mail order department correspondents, tracer, junior typist, clerks; Philadelphia or Boston acceptable. CRANDALL, Room 1100, 2 Rector st., New York.

MAN of executive and managerial experience; 8 yrs. with U. S. mail contract work; thoroughly familiar with transportation business, auto or horse. Apply by letter, 1001, 1476 Broadway, N. Y.

MAN, understands horses, driving, milking, harness, etc.; useful, wishes position in private place. Address FELIX ZOELLNER, 274-278 Bowery, New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly trained and experienced, wholesale or retail; especially adapted to selling clothing trade; furnishings and hats; trained to sell all lines; best Latin America. Apply by letter, 11th st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE or outside work wanted by man with years of experience. C. H. STOKES, 304 147th av., New York.

PAPER CUTTER—Young man (20) with 1 year's experience in New York city; 1 year's experience in New York city; references. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, 10 Collet st., Midland Park, N. Y.

PASTRY COOK (32) desires position in hotel or restaurant; could also help with references. LEON SPHELER, 179 Varick st., New York.

TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER—Young Spanish American wishes position; in an American concern having business with Spain. Address MRS. J. H. GARDNER, 35 Windsor st., Boston.

WANTED—SALSMAN wants position with reliable wholesale grocery or business company; long experience. C. W. HAST, 100 E. 8th, Boston.

TUTOR—Columbia law student with high mathematics, English, Latin, civics and physics. COLLIE E. WILLIAMS, Columbia University, New York.

YOUNG MAN (17) desires work in electrical or mechanical line; references and experience. STANLEY DAVIS, DE FOREST, 304 147th av., New York.

YOUNG MAN of good appearance and education, selling ability and experience, desires position with reliable firm. M. E. TOWNSEND, 800 Sterling st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (23), high school education, 5 years' business and commercial experience, wants position as salesman. W. H. L. SUDROW, 915 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (28) wishes light work of any kind; wages no object. JACOB WOELF, 78 Delavan av., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 11 years' experience in manufacturing of leather novelties, wishes position as salesman, buyer or department manager. RICHARD S. MITZ, 925 Third av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (27), single, wants position at anything anywhere; understands bookkeeping, typewriting, general office work; capable Latin correspondent; 20 years experience. Address JOSEPH F. ZIVELLO, 200 E. 11th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), knows double entry bookkeeping, typewriting, general office work; capable Latin correspondent; 20 years experience. Address JOSEPH F. ZIVELLO, 200 E. 11th st., New York.

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# ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

## CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.

APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Values positively unsurpassed in Chicago, made possible by upper floor retailing at low expense; all goods backed by guarantee; liberal CHARGE ACCOUNT if desired. Bottle new "LOTION" Perfume to those mentioning this ad. See our line of MACKINAW, E. SHOWER & CO., 32 S. Wabash Ave., 3rd floor. 27 years of Fair Dealing.

APPAREL FOR WOMEN—MILLINERY FIELDS'S SHOP, Phone Hyde Park 6163. 1487 East 53d st.

ART CRAFT AND LEATHER—Visit the Little Dutch Studio of NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER. 741 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, for graduation, wedding and other gifts.

ART—MILLER'S ART SHOP, 4719 Lake Park ave. Expert service in framing and gliding.

BOOKS—A new and complete line, lesson materials, and accessories. Helen C. LEGERWOOD, formerly with Caroline M. Huey, 110 S. Michigan.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Personal greetings. Many exclusive designs. Order now. DUNWELL & FORD, 114 S. Wabash Ave.

CLEANER—Gowns, Rugs, Gaves, Curtains and Plumes. All men's apparel. Wm. E. Black, 6330 Madison Ave., Tel. H. 3333.

CLEANER AND DYER—Dry cleaning, fancy gowns a specialty. Phone 3184. 2821 Madison st., Phone Garfield 3184.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy, Style. Front and back lace. Perfect fittings. Brasieres and accessories. Requires one year free MME. CORNINE, 428-430 Republic bldg., 200 S. State st., Chicago. Tel. H. 3333.

DRESSMAKER—MRS. M. MAE, Formerly of New York City. French Corsets, Brasieres and Underwear Made to Order. Tel. H. 3333. 45th St.

FURRIER—E. WAINWRIGHT, EXCLUSIVE FURS, 8087 Drexel bldg., Phone Drexel 1114.

GIFT SHOP (KADE)—Unusual selection of Holiday Novelties, Jewels, Jewelry, Metalware, Pottery and Baskets. Removed to 1310 E. 47th st.

GOWNS and Stylish Suits \$50 and up—MADAME A. SCHROEDER, 270 North Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. L. 5554.

GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S, 704 N. Clark st., 513 Rogers Park. Phone 511-012-376.

GROCERIES, Fruits and Vegetables. ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster ave. Phone 244-1244.

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchard, 1443 E. 53d st., Tel. Hyde Park 635.

HAIRDRESSING and manicuring shop. COLEMAN, 4313 Indiana ave., Tel. Oakl. 6686. Special attention to residence work.

HAIRDRESSING, shampoo, 50c. hand dried; hair orders, 25c. per head. Tel. 219. MRS. PETRA, 601 E. Mentor bldg., Cent. 3276.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS—STUBBINS HARDWARE CO., 15 W. Van Buren st., near State.

HARDWARE—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—J. H. LAWERS, 141 E. 47th st., near L. R. B.

HATS—RENTAL HAT SHOP, 4724 Dorchester ave. Old hats remodeled. Prices reasonable.

HATS—GOWNS—WEDDING—MAID JEANETTE HAT, 141 E. 47th st., Phone Kenwood 3942.

Importer of Millinery—MAISON PETITE FRANKS B. SHIFFMAN, 1207 E. 47th st., Tel. Midway 1245, 4306 Lexington ave.

Importer of Japanese and Chinese goods. Retail and wholesale. Embroidered Silk Kimonos \$7.95. J. LAW, 112 N. Wabash Ave., Tel. 582.

JEWELRY and Watch Repairing at reasonable prices. W. K. MURRAY, 4710 Broadway, Tel. Edgewood 9200.

LAUNDRY—PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 E. Foster ave., Phone Edgewood 1214. A trial from you will be appreciated.

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER—M. BATT—Phone Hyde Park 2664. 1207 E. 47th st.

MILLINERY IMPORTERS MISS SIMPSON, MISS FUDOR, Suite 601, Shops bldg., 17 N. Wabash Ave.

MILLINERY—To be sure of a really distinctive style see the "WIGGINS" HAT SHOP, Suite 110, 116 S. Michigan Ave.

MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN. THE GIBSON HAT SHOP, Telephone Oakland 1872, 1414 E. 47th st.

MILLINERY—FRANCES VEAH, 133 EAST 47th St., Phone 1245. Individuality in Design and Style.

MILLINERY—Conservative styles and prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3405 Carroll Ave., Kenwood 1245.

MILLINERY—DESIGNER PAULINE, 402 Kenner Bldg., Cen. 4465.

NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—JANE HOERLEN—Children's Hats and Ladies' Waists to order. 717 Vegetarian bldg., 13 E. Washington st., Tel. Central 4601.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. BAHN, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Cuyahoga st., Chicago. Phone North 1655.

PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FALES, Tel. Mid. 254, 5621 Jefferson Ave., Chicago. Tel. 254.

PICTURES AND FRAMING—specialty—Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and remembrance gifts. 116 S. Michigan Ave., Arts, 118 S. Michigan Ave., Rand. 5017.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO., PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS—Day and Night Pressroom, 116 S. Michigan Ave., 45-47 Plymouth court, Phone Harrison 764—All departments.

ROOFING—Shingles and prepared—GEO. A. KYLE, 1414 E. 47th st., Chicago. Tel. 1655.

SHAMPOOING—Martha M. HARRIS, Method BERTHA F. PARQUHAR, 838 Marshall Field bldg., Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170.

SHAMPOOING, 50c; hair dressing, Manicuring, 25c. LULY DUNHAM, 120 S. State St., Rm. 32, Tel. Cen. 2882.

Shoes for Every Occasion SCHILLER W. FRAMHIN, 1002 East 63rd st.

COSTUME—October Special Velvet Afternoon Gown, \$55. MORTON & MORTON, 11 S. Oak Park ave., Oak Park, across street from Lake st.

TAILORS FOR MEN—Reasonable, recommendable, Reliable—MATSEN & CO., 1024 Madison st., Phone West 1755.

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 140 E. 47th st., Chicago.

TAILOR for men and women. Imported and Domestic Wools. MAX VOLKMAN, 1407 Belmont av., Tel. Grace-land 1962.

TAILORS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN—WILLIE & SELLERY, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Tel. Har. 2 Steger Bldg.

TAILORING—Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60. THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO., 1216 East 63d st.

OAK PARK, ILL.

MILLINERY STYLE SHOP is prepared to show fall and winter hats popular prices. MRS. SOUR, 110 Marion st.

URBANA, ILL.

URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES' WAIST and the best in Millinery and Ready Made Garments at THIS AMBASSY STORE.

## CENTRAL EVANSTON, ILL.

CARPET CLEANING—Oriental Rugs cleaned and repaired by expert natives. EVANSTON CARPET CLEANING CO., 920 Church st.

CLOTHES—HENRY J. SUHR, The Real Personal service, fair dealing, quality of goods the best, prompt delivery. 604 Davis st.

KODAKS—YOU WILL BE SATISFIED by paying 10c. for expert development of films. Get our prices on Printing and Enlarging. CAMERA SHOP, 614 Davis st., Evanston, Ill.

MILLINERY, Leaders in Exclusive Styles—Best material and workmanship. M. McPHERSON & CO., 610 Davis st.

## PEORIA, ILL.

DENTIST—DR. A. PETERSON, 119-121 S. Adams St., Second Floor.

DEPARTMENT STORE SCHIPPER & BLOCK, THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business sold to be three times the largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FURNITURE—High grade, solid mahogany, Carolean walnut and celebrated Sibley furniture. BULACH MARSHALL CO., 312 S. Jefferson st., Phone 1794.

INSURANCE—HOWES & FAHNESTOCK, Peoria's Modern Agency, Phone 491.

GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO., First Floor, Peoria, Ill.

MILLINERY. It is a pleasure to wear millinery that comes from ARSCOTT'S, Peoria, Ill.

SHOES—HUBER'S, Complete line of men's, women's, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton, Tel. 733.

SHOES—If you want style, comfort and quality try WYND'S shoes, 319 South Adams, Tel. 733.

TAILOR—JAMES HUXTABLE, The Tailor—Woolens, Telephone 1076, 101 S. Madison.

## CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

FLOWER SHOP, J. E. YEATS, 41 Main st., Champaign, Ill.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, WM. CURTIS, builder, Hardwood floors a specialty. 608 W. Springfield ave., Champaign.

GROCERIES to the consumer at wholesale. Write for illus. catalogue. METZLER & SCHAFER CO., Champaign, Ill.

JEWELRY—Diamonds, Art Goods, Fine Jewelry. R. H. BOWMAN, Walker Opera House.

LUMBER, COAL and a complete line of building materials. ALEXANDER LUMBER CO., 208 North Walnut.

PLUMBING of all kinds. Steam, vapor, hot water heating. Estimates furnished. RE-liable PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Fire and Automobile Insurance. CAMPBELL & SON, 112 E. Union, ave., Champaign, Ill.

TEA Cakes, Red Cakes \$10 to \$50. Pined Oak \$18.50. Mahogany \$35 to \$65. Write for pictures. MITTENDORF & KILGER.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CORSET SHOP, FREDERICKA PLUCK, 141 N. Milwaukee, Wis.

DRY GOODS—GERRETSON CO.—Silks dress goods, trimmings, lace, embroideries, underwear, corsets, hosiery, millinery, neckwear. Ready-to-wear. 421 E. Wisconsin.

FLORISTS—LOVELAND FLORAL CO., Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby R-way Exchange bldg. Tel. Main 1251.

HAIRDRESSING—Switches made from hair combed and pressed. No further dress solicited. JONES, 622 Goldsmith bldg.

MERCHANT TAILORING—JOHN E. KAMPE, 510 State st. Suits and overcoats \$25 and up. We do cleaning and pressing.

MILLINERY—SCHWARTZ—Importers, 410 Milwaukee st., 3rd door north of Wisconsin st.

LADIES' TAILOR—H. B. FRIEDMAN, 587 Jackson st., Milwaukee.

LIGHTING FIXTURES, up-to-date. No job too large or too small for E. E. FRANK, 421 E. Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

LAUNDRY—VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUNDRY CO., J. T. Vaughan, pres. G. B. Whitehill, secy. and treas. Wagon calls everywhere. 701 E. Water st.

MANICURING MARIE L. FRANK, Near ladies' entrance Hotel Pfister Lobby.

MEN'S FURNISHERS CHAS. W. CHAPMAN, 124 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, EDGAR DOWNER, 97 Farwell ave., 539 Park Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

SHIRTMAKER—Underwear—Neckwear—COLEMAN S. CARPER, Iron Bldg., Milwaukee.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, 131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

WARDROBE TRUNKS—George Burroughs & Sons, sole mfrs. of the Knickerbocker. 424 and 426 E. Water st., Milwaukee.

## DALLAS, TEXAS

CLEANING AND DYEING—MOCHIE CO., French Dry Cleaners. No further than the phone. South Ervay at Corinth.

MARKET—CENTRAL GROCERY CO., Fancy Groceries, Delicatessen. Phones 8 W. Main bldg., 110 E. 10th st.

OVERCOATS—How about that new Overcoat? We have some good ones. DREYFUS & SON.

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO., Good Quality, Low Prices. Furniture, Carpets, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Pianos and Player Pianos, 913 Elm st., McCALLON PIANO CO., 913 Elm st.

TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING Popular prices; Suits \$25.00 and up. H. MENZGER, 114 South Akard st.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

CLEANERS—PRESNERS Six Phones Always Listening EUREKA, 311 E. 12th St., Manager 3442-44 Brooklyn Ave. 31st and Paseo

CLEANERS—French Dry Cleaner and Pressing. 116 S. Main. Both phones. VALOT, 312 Main st.

FLORIST—SAMUEL MURRAY "One Store Only" 923 Grand Ave.

FLORIST—The best that grows in flowers and plants. ARTHUR NEWELL, northeast cor. 10th and Grand Ave.

FURNITURE—FACTORY TO FRESIDORE THE HOCKFORD FURNITURE CO., Terms if desired. 1323-30 Grand Ave.

FIXTURES—Highest efficiency at lowest possible cost. WESTERN CHANDELIER CO., 1223 Grand Ave.

HAT DRESSERS—LEMMON HAIH SHIP, Manicuring, Marcel Wave, 201 Sharp bldg., 11th and Walnut st.

HAT CLEANING—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked. NATIONAL HAT CO., 210 East 8th st. H. Phone M-4749.

JEWELERS—J. R. MERCEUR JEWELRY CO., 1014 Grand Ave. "What we say is it is it."

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Outfitter to Mother and the Girls. Rose Eaterly, 1204-06 Main st. Lunch in our Tea Room.

TAILOR JOHN FRASER, 111 East 10th Street Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street

## CENTRAL ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO., 518-520 Feliz, Joseph, Mo. Railroad Fares Reimbursed

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDRIES. We clean Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Gowns, Suits, etc. Phone Main 6045.

GROSS BROS., 80-90 S. 10th st.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER, builder and general jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

DENTIST—DR. W. J. MACBRIE, 3000 Hennepin ave., N.W. So. 0617 Evenings by appointment

DYERS AND FRENCH CLEANERS DAHLGREN & MEYER, 704 Hennepin ave. Both phones.

HAIRDRESSING, Manicuring, Shampooing—THE MAINELLO SHOP, suite 206, 202 Nicollet ave. Mary Lennon, Prop.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY Always ready to please and fit correctly. 90 South 10th St.

IMPORTER OF GLOVES, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Suits, etc. A. L. VROOMAN, 904 Nicollet ave.

## WESTERN DENVER, COL.

BOOKBINDING CO.—The Dieter Bookbinding Co. Blank book makers, binding of all kinds. 1838 Champa st. M. 3654

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, Fancy Delicatessen. "Satisfaction Guaranteed." JOY'S BUTTER SHOP, 1505 Lawrence st.

CANARY BIRDS—Hart Singers and Rollers, Cages, Equipments and Foods. Colo. Seed & Nursery Co., 1015 Champa st.

DENTISTRY—E. B. PEIRCE, D.D.S., Room 719 Central Savings Bank Bldg. Telephone Main 6855

DEPARTMENT STORE. THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., 1210 10th and Stout. The store that believes today's right performance is tomorrow's insurance of success. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Free delivery everywhere.

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS—Mail business promptly handled. Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th st.

FLORIST—MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan st., Phone Main 1144. Flowers, plants, decorations, floral designs.

LINENS AND LACES—Novelties, For-sythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery. HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 16th st.

MARINELLO HEADQUARTERS Hair Goods and Hair. Radiant Manicuring. Artistic Hair Dressing. L. JAMES, 203 Mack Bldg., Champa 300

MILLINERY, LA MODE. All prices to suit all people. 805 15th st.; also carry hand painted china.

MILLINERY AND FURS—Largest line at pop. prices in Denver. The Lyman Millinery Co., 120 10th. Wholesale and retail.

PRINTING—Cards, card covers, quarterly covers, leather covers, etc. C. F. E. Colfax ave., Champa 3452.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO., Quality, service. Printers and publishers. Phone Main 3435, 1829-31 Champa st.

REAL ESTATE—Personal attention given to buying, selling and renting property. L. KILLIE, 47-49 Cooper Bldg., 305 St.

REAL ESTATE, loans, insurance: care of property for non-residents a specialty. L. F. EPPICH, 612 18th st.

SHOE REPAIRING—EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY, "Yellow Front" J. M. LAJOUR, 1042 Broadway, and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 8433, 1527 Champa st.

SHOES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS for all the family. The Regent Store, Johnston & Macdonald, 112-114 15th st.

STEAM, Furnace Heating, Whit Garbage Cans, MICHAEL HEATING CO., 15th st. Telephone Main 1774.

TAILORS—NATHAN BROS., 201-204 Colorado Building Denver, Col.

## OMAHA, NEB.

PHOTOS OF QUALITY SANDER & CO., 107 South Sixteenth st.

## SEATTLE, WASH.

ACCOUNTANTS—G. W. TEMPLE & CO., Certified Public Accountants, 352 Colman Building, Elliott 1877.

ADVERTISING SERVICE—All legitimate forms of publicity handled to the advertiser's advantage. 114 Broadway, illustrating, placing, etc. THORNE ADVERTISING SERVICE, Inc., 616-618 Cary bldg.

ATTORNEYS—KARR & GREGORY, 911-1113 Broadway, 10th floor, Second at Madison.

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S, A refined place to eat Opposite Postoffice

CHILDREN'S WEAR—Largest stock in the city. Tel. 219. Miss OLIVER'S, 1513 2nd ave.

CHINA & CUT GLASS—Fine dinnerware, hand painted and monogrammed white and gold; china for decorating, and all materials (used for catalog). Piring daily. Painting taught. PACIFIC COAST CHINA CO., 903 Third ave.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing KIRK BROS. CO., 229 2nd Ave. Second and Grand

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS, Clothing, Haberdashery, and Hosiery. 2nd at Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CLOTHING—UPSTAIR CLOTHES SHOP, Second Floor Green Bldg. LUNDQUIST-LILLY.

CONSULTING ENGINEER GEORGE H. YOUNG, M. Young Structural-Mechanical-Industrial 604 Northern Bank & Trust Bldg.

COAL—Clean Coal, Prompt Service, Correct Weight, Right Price. OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO., Elliott 825.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and other famous brands. Suits \$15.00 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1257 Second ave.

DENTISTRY DR. C. C. TURNER, Main 7668 1002-1003 Cobb Bldg.

DENTISTRY DR. D. D. CAMPBELL, 403 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 843

DENTISTRY DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-516 Alaskan Bldg. Phone Main 748

DEPARTMENT STORE, ACCOMMODATING SERVICE is our ideal. China painting, taught, exclusive agents for Hartman's Glibralatized trunks, Hosiery, cut glass, Madame Lyras Corsets, Du-gan's Hudson Shoes. FRASER-PAT-TERSON CO.

DYEING—BELMONT DYE WORKS, 508 East Pine Street, East 946 Ladies' Suits Cleaned, \$1.50

DYEING—PANTORUM DYE WORKS, Downtown office 1419 Fourth ave. Phone Main 7880 Wagon will call.

ENGRAVING—E. J. HARTNEY CO.—Engraved wedding announcements and calling cards. 1-2 Madison Bk. Elliott 78

## WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

FLORIST—WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Everything in flowers and plants. First A. CROUCH, 1412 2d ave., Clennett Hotel. Phone Main 6045.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnishing store; from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. GROTE-RANKIN CO., 5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND, The best. The old all over the state of Washington. Ask your grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co. Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS., 719 Second Ave. CORRECT STYLES

HOUSE PAINTING—INTERIOR DECORATING—THEO. COOPER, 214 Seneca st. Phone Main 4130, Sidney 399.

ICE CREAM, CANDIES, LIGHT LUNCHES. STOKES, 912 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATING, Upholstering, Wall Papers, Estimates Furnished. FREDERICK & NELSON

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. GRAHAM & VICTOR, Main 4200, 821 Second Ave.</











# Latest News of the Financial and Business World

## UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR LIVE STOCK LOANS IS MADE

Cattlemen Throughout Country Convinced That Next Year Will Be Banner One for Them and Applications for Bank Accommodations Are Urgent

CHICAGO—Even the bankers that specialize in livestock loans disagree regarding the extent to which they should meet the unprecedented demand from growers for accommodations. There is no better commercial paper than good livestock paper, but the country's livestock conditions are unusual and growers are liable, all rushing into long-term operations at the same time, to overestimate the size of their market opportunities next year and later when they are able to cash in.

The size of some individual cattle loans is indicated by a \$1,000,000 loan by a Chicago trust company a few days ago at 6 1/2 per cent, and a similarly large loan by the same institution a short time ago at a slightly higher rate of interest. Ordinarily such loans must run many months, and in the present instances some of them may have to be renewed for many months more, as the cattle industry has declined to a low ebb and it requires two or three years to replenish depleted supplies. The same argument applies in much less degree to hogs, and very slightly to pork.

Cattlemen throughout the country seem convinced that next year will be a banner one for them and it might be if they all did not think so. Applications for cattle loans are reaching Chicago from all over the West and commission houses that have not done a dollar's worth of such business previously must finance their customers' needs. The cattle obsession, to bankers' notions, parades of the nature of a gambling spirit, the thing of things against which they set their faces most sternly at this time. Indiana has been as insistent as Texas, and such states as Wyoming and Montana have sought assistance here. Abundance of feed in most sections is one encouraging factor, another being the sustained public appetite for meat despite high prices.

Vice-President G. A. Ryther of the

National Live Stock Bank of Chicago says: "This is a time for caution. Every day we are compelled to turn down applications because we cannot encourage reckless speculation. Men with a capacity for putting in 50 cattle want to put in 100. An Iowa man with 300 steers asked me to loan him enough money to get 1000 more. That much paper would be all right if split up, but we do not want so many eggs in one basket. Nearly everybody believes that 1914 will see very high prices for everything at the stockyards, but the expected seldom happens to anything like the extent that it is expected to happen."

The cattle trade last week could not understand the continued weakness, importations under the new tariff, curtailment of meat consumption by Jewish holidays and other superficial factors not sufficiently explaining it. The bankers probably understood the real reason. American packers picked up a few Canadian bargains in carcasses, the remainder being mostly feeders, or stockers. Armour's expert was in the Toronto market last week and estimates Ontario's exportable surplus under normal conditions only 25,000 to 30,000 annually. The fact is Canada has nothing in the meat line it does not need.

All that Argentina or any other meat raising country can do here under free tariff will not be a drop in the bucket. The world is meat short. Agriculturists, economists and railroad managers above all others the country bankers realize the supreme importance in this country of encouraging feeding and breeding on all the farms, there being little of the range left; but they cannot promiscuously loan money to every grower who comes along with propositions that look too big for him, but which he is willing to tackle in the hope of getting the benefit of temporary speculation in live meat.

## SMELTER AND REFINERY OUTPUT IS MUCH LARGER

WASHINGTON—Value of metals produced from domestic ores, foreign ores, matte and unrefined bullion smelted or refined in the United States in 1912, according to geological survey, was \$905,798,018, compared with \$787,727,770 in 1911. Value of secondary materials recovered, exclusive of gold, silver, platinum, iron and aluminum, amounted to over \$77,000,000, making total value over \$1,000,000,000. A portion of the increased value in 1912 was due to much higher average prices for silver, copper and zinc, but production of all metals other than gold and antimonial lead increased in 1912.

Extremes in output are shown by the fact that 1.3 tons of platinum, 188.1 tons of gold and 447.4 tons of silver were recovered from domestic and foreign ores, while production of pig iron, the largest recorded, amounted to 32,802,085 tons. Yields of refined copper, 794,082 tons, and of spelter, 338,800 tons, were also the largest ever made.

Consumption of aluminum was 32,805 short tons, an increase of nearly 10,000 over 1911. Pig iron production increased over 7,750,000 short tons and over \$93,000,000 in value. Of pig iron about 4 per cent was melted from foreign ores. Gold from domestic ores was \$95,451,500 and from foreign ores, matte and bullion \$19,904,010. Silver from domestic sources was \$30,197,500 and from foreign source \$40,880,817, a total of \$80,178,317, or nearly \$11,000,000 more than in 1911.

Output of nickel and platinum, valued at \$17,930,800 and \$1,792,221, respectively, was almost wholly from foreign ores. Value of copper from all sources was \$212,237,100, an increase of over \$63,000,000. Production of copper from domestic ores increased over 65,000 tons, while that from foreign ores and matte declined 48,000 tons. Lead from all sources was 6000 tons less in quantity and \$540,000 less in value than in 1911, due almost entirely to lower smelter recovery from foreign ores. There was an increase of over 62,000 tons of spelter, from domestic ores, while that from foreign ores was about the same as in 1911.

Total value of spelter increased from \$32,603,964 in 1911, to \$46,755,228 in 1912.

The following shows production of crude metallic ores supplied from domestic mines (short tons):

	1911	1912
Iron ores	46,023,540	63,520,728
Aluminum ores	174,292	170,040
Gold ores	9,584,354	9,790,200
Silver ores	730,200	848,574
Quartzsilver ores	138,325	155,693
Copper ores	29,048,255	33,075,351
Lead ores	5,302,529	6,452,994
Zinc and zinc-lead ores	12,360,382	13,741,230

Crude metallic ores from domestic mines increased over 25,000,000 short tons over 1911. The output of nearly every kind of ore increased in all sections.

The largest increase was that of iron ore, which was 46,023,540 short tons in 1911 and 63,520,728 in 1912, an increase of over 48 per cent.

Of the 1912 silver production, Nevada (mainly Tonopah) is credited with 476,725 short tons, Colorado 138,420, New Mexico 110,127, Utah 81,234.

Production of copper ore increased 5,700,000 tons in 1912. The increases from Lake Superior mines and Tennessee, while substantial, were relatively

## HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OF OPERATIONS

Considering Handicaps Experienced During Fiscal Period Company Makes Fairly Good Showing for the Year

### CONSTRUCTION WORK

The pamphlet report of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, follows:

	1912	1911
Total operating revenue	\$7,871,643	\$7,513,964
Total operating expenses	4,085,813	4,041,501
Net operating revenue	3,785,830	3,472,463
Other income	24,840	28,340
Gross income	3,810,670	3,500,803
Taxes and rentals	1,080,850	1,019,319
Depreciation	1,014,401	957,967
Surplus	1,715,419	1,523,517
Previous surplus	8,210,058	6,700,000
Total surplus	9,925,477	8,223,517
Adjustments (dr.)	101,529	98,419
Profit and loss surplus	\$9,823,948	\$8,125,098

\*Decrease.

The report says: "During the latter part of March and the first part of April, unprecedented floods in the Scioto, Olentangy, Hocking and Ohio rivers damaged the company's property and resulted in temporary suspension of through traffic on all lines in the territory affected."

"Fifteen receiving tracks were built and a water station and a tramping plant was erected at Parsons yard near Columbus. The work of separating the grades at South Columbus, required by the city authorities of Columbus, is nearly completed. Twenty-three passing tracks on the Toledo division were extended an aggregate of 4.31 miles. Bridges at Le Moyne, Marion, Olentangy and Big Walnut were replaced with modern steel structures of heavy capacity."

"The construction of a new coal dock and terminal yard on the east side of the Maumee river at Toledo, opposite the present dock company, was undertaken during the year in order to facilitate and increase the handling of coal for shipment to ports on the Great Lakes."

"The coal and coke tonnage was 7,904,314 tons. Other freight tonnage was 3,214,322 tons."

"There were 2,277,140 passengers carried, an increase of 157 passengers."

"There were 3795 tons of new 100-lb. rails equal to 26.8 track miles, used in the removal of existing main tracks."

"The general balance sheet as of June 30 last shows:

	1912	1911
Property investment	\$20,000,000	\$18,000,000
Depreciation	1,000,000	900,000
Investments	1,000,000	900,000
Working capital	1,000,000	900,000
Long term investments	1,000,000	900,000
Trade balances	1,000,000	900,000
Accounts receivable	1,000,000	900,000
Other working assets	1,000,000	900,000
Materials and supplies	1,000,000	900,000
See in trust unpledged	1,000,000	900,000
Deferred assets	1,000,000	900,000
Total	22,440,000	20,500,000

\*Decrease.

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

\*Decrease.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

\*Decrease.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

\*Decrease.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

\*Decrease.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

## READJUSTMENT PERIOD FOR THE COTTON MILLS

NEW YORK—In opinion of many cotton mill men the world's spinning industry is entering a period of readjustment. It is organized for a 15,000,000-bale requirement of American cotton and we have produced not over 14,000,000 bales in two successive years of good enough quality to meet spinning needs. The president of one of the largest cotton yarn mills says that the solution will be found in 14-cent cotton.

"I am sure," he declares, "that if spinners pay \$70 a bale or over for raw material it will result in a perceptible check on consumption. Yarn mills will buy no more than they need. Mills in the South have not laid in largely for the future, and effect of this price will be to check their investment in high-priced raw materials in advance."

Domestic mills do not appear as yet unfavorably affected by reduction in early takings for their purposes. In September, 460,870 bales were taken by domestic mills. But outside of the cotton states, September takings were about those of August, which were the lowest of any month in the cotton year. Southern mills laid in somewhat more freely, taking 249,877 bales; but manufacturers' stocks of 608,252 bales were the lowest in 13 months.

Manufacturers at beginning of October had about 7 1/2 per cent smaller stocks than in 1912. Average monthly American consumption in the last trade year was 438,000 bales.

This readjustment between larger mill capacity and smaller crops will come gradually. Higher yarn prices will mean higher goods, and higher goods in turn higher textile fabrics. The tendency to run on orders rather than anticipate demand, and elimination of the less desirable business, will gradually bring a balance until supply of cotton admits of new expansion.

## CASH FARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

CHICAGO—All of the western roads maintain agencies throughout Pennsylvania. The majority of these agencies are for the purpose of soliciting and contracting freight. These agencies are traveling almost continually over roads in the state and cash fares for their trips will mean big expenditures for the railroads employing them.

The roads in Pennsylvania, especially the Pennsylvania, which is credited with being behind the cash fare law which goes into effect Jan. 1, will be big financial losers.

In California the law prohibiting the issuance of passes to anybody, including railroad men off their own line, has been suspended temporarily by the state railroad commission.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 24.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels of M. J. Daniels & Co., shoe dealer.

Boston—Wm. H. Houghton of Houghton & Co., shoe dealer.

Chicago—Wm. H. Houghton of Houghton & Co., shoe dealer.

Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Co., shoe dealer.

London—E. J. H. Barton of Barton & Co., shoe dealer.

New York—B. Epstein of Siegel Cooper & Co., shoe dealer.

New York—R. Koch of Standard Mail Order House, shoe dealer.

Omaha—Wm. H. Houghton of Houghton & Co., shoe dealer.

Pittsburgh—J. D. Sacks of W. and H. Walker, shoe dealer.

Richmond—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor, shoe dealer.

Richmond—Wm. A. R. Purpura of S. Purpura & Co., shoe dealer.

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## SEABOARD AIR LINE MAKES A DISTRIBUTION

Initial Dividend of One Per Cent Declared on Preferred Stock—Report of Earnings for Year Satisfactory

### PAYMENTS IN FUTURE

BALTIMORE—The directors of the Seaboard Air Line railway by unanimous action declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable out of surplus earnings on Nov. 15. Books close Nov. 5 and reopen Nov. 16. The report for the year ended June 30 last, was submitted and approved by the directors and the distribution to the stockholders was ordered.

After the meeting S. Davies Warfield, chairman of the board, made the following announcement:

"The directors of the Seaboard Air Line railway at the meeting declared the initial dividend on the preferred stock of the railway. In the opinion of the board, the time had arrived when in view of the satisfactory earnings of the past 12 months and the present outlook, a distribution from the surplus earnings should be made to the stockholders who have patiently contributed to the upbuilding of the property. The three months of the present fiscal year, ended Sept. 30 (September estimated), indicate earnings in excess of those for the same period last year."

Upon being asked whether the declaration indicated that the policy of the road would be the distribution of 1 per cent quarterly, Mr. Warfield said:

"The question of the yearly basis of dividend on the preferred stock of the Seaboard Air Line railway was not a question of the board. The policy of the directors in this regard will obviously be to retain for the improvement of the property such proportion of its earnings as in their judgment is conservative and wise. Naturally the directors should be inclined, after providing for the proper requirements of the property, to distribute to the stockholders a fair proportion of the earnings of the property."

Mr. Warfield said that at the outlook for the present year indicated earnings in excess of the past 12 months.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, follows:

	1913	1912
Gross revenue	\$24,527,864	\$18,050,900
Operating expenses	17,081,415	14,525,230
Net operating revenue	7,446,449	3,525,670
Outside operating revenue	2,631	2,628
Operating revenue	7,449,080	3,528,298
Other income	220,064	36,800
Gross income	7,669,144	3,565,098
Operating expenses	3,750,380	3,052,371
Operating revenue	3,918,764	512,727
Applicable to interest	6,042,412	1,181,241
Fixed int. charges	2,650,550	125,892
Balance	3,391,862	1,055,349
Net income	1,730,312	922,067

\*Decrease.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock

Preferred stock

Common stock

Working capital

Deferred liabilities

Appropriated surplus

Profit and loss surplus

Total

\*Decrease.

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LIABILITIES







## THE HOME FORUM

## OLD CHISWICK A BY-NOOK IN BUSY LONDON

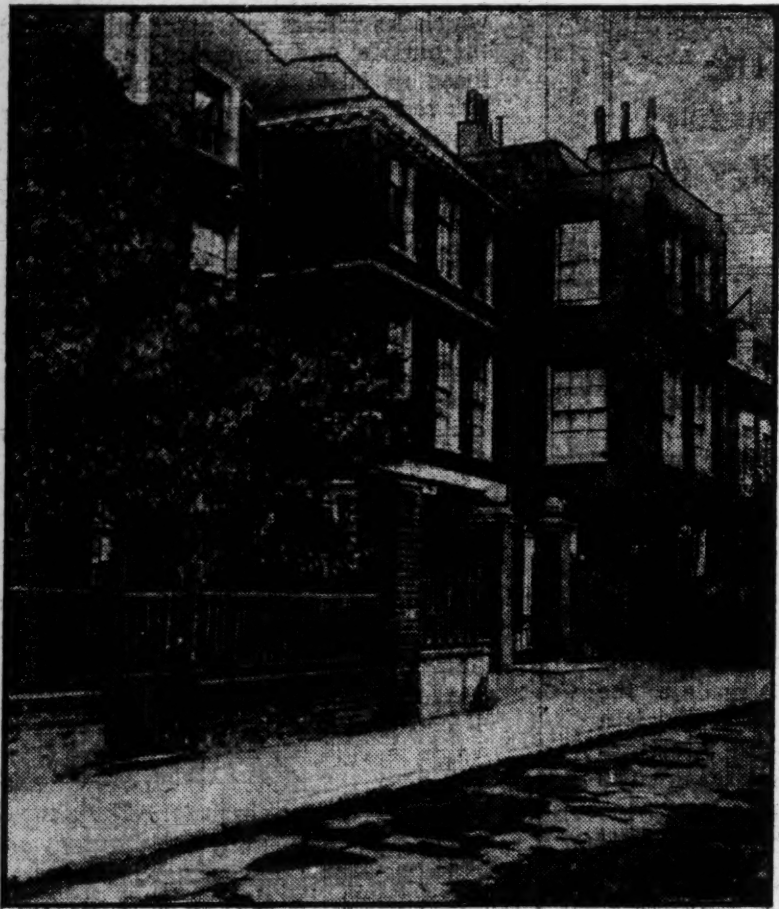
ONE of the main arteries, if not the main artery, of traffic leading out of London to the westward passes through Hammersmith and thence by way of Chiswick High street to Brentford and Hounslow, "and so weiter," as the Germans say. In a quiet and secluded backwater, far away from all the hurry and bustle of this ever-flowing stream, lies old Chiswick, which still keeps its placid eighteenth century appearance, in strong contrast to the very up-to-date and by no means beautiful new Chiswick close by.

Chiswick mall, which William Morris once declared "the prettiest situation in London," with its low wall following the curves of the winding Thames, is a long row of lovely houses, built in the days of Charles II., Queen Anne and the Georges. Straight and tall, with many windows, they are built mostly of red brick, no two exactly alike, their gardens, paved with flagstones, a medley of old-fashioned flowers.

Chiswick is a place full of memories of the famous men and women who have lived there, kept in remembrance by the houses where they dwell. Such a one is Walpole house, round which has gathered many a story, some traditional, some historical, some of which belong solely to fiction and seem more real than the fact. Traditionally it was built for a dutchess, and later Horace Walpole is said to have lived there and given it his name. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it had become a boys' school, and here in 1817 came the shy little boy from India who was to immortalize it for ever in fiction as "Miss Pinkerton's Academy" in "Vanity Fair." It is a red and yellow brick building of straight and unbending appearance, with the "great dilapidated iron gates" of Thackeray's description, and looks more like an "academy for young ladies" than anything else in the world.

William Morris lived for many years nearby at Kelmscott house, a house famed for its connection with his printing press, and also for a time the home of George MacDonald. To Chiswick park came Pope and many other famous men, and Jean Jacques Rousseau lived for some months at a grocer's in the village, in whose shop he would sit, listening to the conversation of the people who came to buy, that he might learn English, "which brings," naively says a writer of the time, "many customers to the shop."

To Chiswick came the "matchless Hogarth" in 1749, and lived for 16 years in the little narrow house built slant-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Walpole House, Old Chiswick, London, Eng.

wise to the street in Hogarth lane. A high wall hides the garden where he walked with Pompey, his dog, and the wooden shed he used as a workshop is gone long ago. The green fields that lay around the house have been built over, but the garden remains, and in it the

### United States Capital in Canada

The revised estimate of the Monetary Times (Toronto) of the amount of United States capital invested in Canada is being prepared. Preliminary information and statistics show that the amount is now at least \$399,000,000, as compared with \$279,000,000 in 1909 and \$417,000,000 in 1911. Over \$150,000,000 is in the shape of branch factories and warehouses of United States manufacturers, while nearly \$124,000,000 has been invested by the United States in Canadian government, municipal and industrial bonds since 1905. United States insurance companies have \$67,000,000 invested in the Dominion, while over \$130,000,000 is invested in British Columbia mills, timber and mines. Investments in the prairie provinces are in lands, mines, packing plants, factories and warehouses.

**Seeking Trade**  
A Seattle furniture store is said to have engaged Prof. Hans Hoff, head of the department of German of the University of Washington to translate "Your Credit Is Good" into 55 languages.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Sagoyewatha

Sagoyewatha was an Indian whose name is partly like Hiawatha's. He was one of the Seneca Indians, who lived by the lake in the central part of New York state. He was also called Red Jacket. This was because one of the English officers had given him an old scarlet coat. He was a famous speaker and probably the greatest orator among all the Indians. At the treaty of Fort Stanwix in New York state the Six Nations (the Iroquois of New York) sold part of the land between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the white men. Sagoyewatha opposed this. The whites paid about \$50,000 for land that is of course worth countless gold today.

Later on when Tecumseh, a famous chief of the Ohio river region, tried to drive out the white settlers from those parts, Sagoyewatha helped the United States to defeat him. This was when Gen. W. H. Harrison, who later was elected President, became famous. He defeated the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe, in the territory of Indiana. Thirty years after, when General Harrison was running for the presidency of the United States, one of the campaign phrases was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." They called him Tippecanoe from his victory. Tyler was vice-presidential candidate. They also called Harrison the log-cabin candidate. He was then living on a farm near the Ohio river.

#### Boys as Inventors

It is often a surprise to us to know how many of the greatest inventions or discoveries or other good works of the world began to be thought about by the discoverer or inventor or reformer in childhood. The cutting blade of the grain harvester today is said to have come from the idea of a boy who was watching his father build a reaping machine, the first ever designed in the United States. The father was Obed Hussey of Ohio and the time was 1830. His cutting device consisted of three large sickles, revolving to cut into the grain. The boy asked why he did not use a lot of big sickles, one handle fastened to one bar and the other

still fruitful mulberry tree, with whose berries the artist used to regale the children who visited him. The house was saved from destruction in 1890 by Alfred Dawson, son of the painter, and in 1902 was bought by Colonel Shipway and given to the nation as a Hogarth museum.

### German-Americans of California

The German-American League of California is becoming a large and flourishing organization. It held its annual convention lately in San Francisco, appropriately, of course, at the German house. There were delegates from over 250 branches which are particularly flourishing it would appear, at Los Angeles, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, San Diego and Vallejo. These names in themselves with their echoes of Spanish days are in this connection one more reminder of the work of the American melting pot.

#### Botticelli Madonna

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that the Botticelli Madonna owned by Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston and shown to visitors at the semi-annual opening of her collection to the public, is the earliest of the many Madonnas attributed to him which bears his unmistakable stamp of style. It belonged to the Chigi collection at Rome, whence it passed to Mrs. Gardner's possession.

### Today's Puzzle

**CONCEALED GEOGRAPHY**  
Each of the following sentences contains the name of a city or state in the United States:  
1. I liked everything but the butter; that was impossible.  
2. The cape May wore was entirely too elaborate for the occasion.  
3. I expect to see Charles tonight.  
4. I should call that color a down-right red.  
5. If Mary lands tonight she will be here in the morning.  
6. If I finish the washing tonight I'll be ready to do the mending tomorrow.  
7. If you go into the garden, very well, but I consider it too late.  
8. Two miles east on West street will take you to South street.  
9. He called the little but a house and dwelt there in peace and happiness.  
10. They gave the lost Indian a meal and made a lifelong friend of him.  
11. We called the little Dublin miss our Irish rose.

#### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Crest.

### Contented

Charles Dudley Warner says of one of his characters:  
"I think he never cherished a hard feeling toward anybody, nor envied any one, least of all the rich and prosperous, about whom he liked to talk. Indeed, his talk was a good deal about wealth, especially about his cousin, who had been down South and 'got forehanded' within a few years. He was genuinely pleased at his relation's good luck, and pointed him out to me with some pride. But he had no envy of him, and he evinced no desire to imitate him."

### Love Is of God

When Jesus taught his disciples to pray for daily bread his own thought was turned to the bread of life as the one source of all good. Those who hunger and thirst and pray for this bread know that failure in lovingness is the sure sign of death within. They hunger to be loving, to prove the magnanimity, the all-embracing beneficence of a heart sustained at every moment by the conscious presence of God. How one hungers and thirsts for such rightness as this!

Whittier has a word to prompt a humility that climbs beyond aspiration. He says that he must "plead His love for love." We have not even love of our own; even this one sweet link to unite a human home with what often seems a distant heaven, even this love itself is God's and His alone. The old song says it clear and true: "Nothing in my hand I bring." And again,

"O, to be nothing," nothing,  
Only to lie at His feet."  
There is one love only, the love that is God's, the Love that is God. No human being need look to another for his supply of love. We cannot by much taking thought add to the overflowing measure of divine tenderness and mercy. It is in knowing this that our own cup of offering is filled, and the sharing shall find it evermore supplied.—Mary Stanhope.

### Church Bells

Raised between the earth and heaven,  
Now our bells are set on high;  
In the name of Him who giveth  
Skill and strength and industry...

Faithful men afar shall listen,  
Mid their daily toil or rest,  
While the melody shall bid them  
Love the church where they are blest.

May these loud and well-tuned voices,  
Pealing forth in glad accord,  
Lift our hearts through joy and sorrow  
To Thy throne, most gracious Lord.  
—Wharton B. Smith.

### American Portrait Group

The earliest known example of a portrait group painted in the United States is said to be a picture in the Metropolitan Museum at New York, called "The American School," and shows the painter Benjamin West in his studio, correcting the work of a pupil. It was painted by Matthew Pratt soon after the middle of the eighteenth century. A yet older portrait is of Theodore Atkinson, painted by Jonathan Blackburn, during the first part of the same century.

### Wild Violets in October

A bunch of sweet wood violets, fresh from the fields near Hudson, Minn., found their way into the office of the St. Paul Dispatch, the morning of Oct. 14. A few days before, the Dispatch announced that the violets had returned, but city skeptics questioned the correctness of the statement.

### SURPRISES OF BOSTON COMMON

THERE is hardly one of the historical features of Boston that holds more surprises for the investigator than Boston Common. For example, hosts of people do not know that the Tremont street mall is rightly called the Lafayette mall. It was named for Lafayette because the school children strewed flowers there for him to walk on at his last visit in 1824. But Lafayette mall was not named so until 75 years later.

The old Frog pond lay near where the bandstand is now and was called the Horse pond or the Cow pond, because so late as 1836 the Common was still used as a common grazing pasture. In the beginning the Common was often called "Centry Field," because it was used as a "traying ground." Memories of this use are all interwoven with the history of the country. The British soldiers lay behind their earthworks on the Common when Washington was besieging the city. They were encamped here long before that, and crossed the Charles here for Concord and Lexington, for then the river washed the Charles street side.

The present Frog pond was formerly merely boggy ground, though an old guide book of about 1830 says it was sometimes called Crescent lake and also Quincy lake, from the three-term mayor who did so much to forward the coming of Cohasset water, celebrated at the Frog pond at its first coming in 1848. James Russell Lowell wrote his "Ode to Water"

## PERFECTION OF THE REAL MAN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HISTORY gives us a long and noble record of men and women who have made great sacrifices (many of them actually as martyrs) for the sake of their religious convictions. They have given their all in the endeavor to ameliorate the lot of the sad and suffering and to draw the sinning to Christ. The Sermon on the Mount has been the basis of many a theologian's preaching and practise, and the good seed sown has never been wasted, but has borne fruit from one generation to another. Nevertheless the results of such ministry have seldom been at all proportionate to the efforts and aspirations of the worker. Why is this? What constitutes the fundamental difference between every previous form of Christian teaching since the early centuries and Christian Science—the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy—given to the world in her textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures?" That there is a striking difference is indicated by the hold that Christian Science has taken upon the world.

A preliminary answer is not hard to find. Up to the time of Mrs. Eddy's discovery every minister of the gospel accepted evil as real, and taught its reality, hence war was waged upon it as a real and deadly enemy. But through her own experience of recovery from an accident that had brought her to death's very door, Mrs. Eddy learned, and has since taught all who are willing to hear, that evil is not real, not an entity, because there is a spiritual and unbreakable law which annuls this false conception—a law of good, of health

and of life. Having interpreted aright the words of Jesus, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil," Mrs. Eddy set to work and labored for three years to reduce what she had spiritually experienced to terms that should be comprehensible to all and to formulate a system of healing and teaching upon a basis of divine Principle.

Always the world had been helped by the prayer, example and activity of pure and consecrated workers, but Mrs. Eddy alone took up the threads of Christianity at the very point where Jesus and his followers had left them, and she healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, feet to the lame as no one had habitually done for sixteen centuries. For three hundred years after the foundation of the Christian era healing was practised and the dead were even restored to life; but the power was lost as lives became less and less consecrated to the highest ideals of Christianity. Later there were isolated cases of spiritual healing but the underlying Principle was not understood and therefore could not be explained and made practicable to others. The law which Mrs. Eddy has made available reveals the perfection of man in the image and likeness of God, the perfection of the real man, the ideal man. She distinguishes throughout her books, in a way that becomes perfectly comprehensible to those who study them with care, between mortal man and the perfect spiritual man. In Science and Health (p. 332) she says, "Into the real and ideal man the fleshly element cannot enter," and on the same page she discloses the difference between the corporeal man-

hood of Jesus and his demonstration of the Christ. She says: "He [Jesus] expressed the highest type of divinity, which a fleshly form could express in that age." It is this highest type of divinity which she urges all men at this hour to begin to express. Mortals have for centuries been accumulating false material concepts, adding to their material and sensual beliefs. But now the tide has turned. Owing to the consecration of one spiritually minded enough to discover what had been lost, Christian Science is leavening the whole world's thought and bringing its influence to bear upon every one of the world's activities. This is true even when the actors in the drama are unconscious of its presence.

It is open of course to all men to accept or to reject for themselves this new and perhaps startling declaration as to what is good and real and what is seemingly evil and unreal. Every one's right to individual choice after fair investigation is unquestioned. But what of those who believe all but understand little of the teachings of Christian Science? There is a faithful discipleship to be gone through before the nothingness of matter dawns upon a fully understanding consciousness. In his first epistle to Timothy, Paul, near the end of a series of reproofs and precepts says, "Keep thyself pure." It were well if every reader of the Bible who comes across these verses in his reading would immediately resolve to be obedient to the "keep thyself pure" and he might fearlessly and patiently wait for the right interpretation of all other Scriptural injunctions to come to him.

The real man needs no healing, but the mortal or unreal selfhood can be changed and healed through purification. Drugs can never affect a man's condition for good, though they may for a time do harm, because if a man believes that they have cured him his spiritual standard is so far lowered through encouragement toward idolatry. He is farther from realizing the Christ, "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). Every honest student of Christian Science may trust that as he yields obedience to the apostle's command to keep himself pure the scales will fall from his eyes and he will gradually but more and more surely be able to prove for himself and others the perfect and indestructible nature of the man that is real—the ideal man.

### COLLEGIANS AND OTHER STUDENTS

THE pro and con of college training in its practical effect on the student's after success are warmly debated today. The rising demand for vocational training has helped to reopen the question. The need to be specifically prepared for the after career is more and more governing the choice of studies and deciding which college or institute shall be chosen. Many practical things which were formerly taught in colleges or were not anywhere taught—now as music for example—are taught—now in the curriculums.

One of the latest forms of this vocational training is journalism, which is being taught in connection with general college work to students who mean to become journalists. Yet the actual value of the cultural awakening given by an all-round college education is still mightily contended for.

The discussion has lately sent the round of the press the following list of editors of great magazines who are college men. The list was prepared to refute the statement that leading editors were not as a rule from the colleges. It includes:

Century, Robert Sterling Yard, Princeton, 1883; Scribners, Edward L. Burlingame, Harvard, 1880; Harpers, Henry M. Alden, Williams, 1857; Atlantic Monthly, Ellery Selwidge, Harvard, 1894; Review of Reviews, Albert Shaw, Grinnell, 1870.

On the other hand it is possible to point to some of the leading workers even in educational lines who are not college bred. One example is Alexander Frye, of geography fame, the man who was sent to Cuba to institute the public schools there after the liberation of the island. Mr. Frye had published the geography which made him famous before he decided to read through the course at Harvard and get a master's degree. Before this he had in the same way read through the law course of Harvard and won both a degree there and also his admission to the Massachusetts bar. He gave just enough attendance to fulfill the requirements and sandwiched his reading in with writing on the specific subject where he was already a master, before the university recognized him as such. Other examples of educators who

### From "Ode to a Butterfly"

Thou winged blossom, liberated thing,  
What secret tie binds thee to other flowers?

Still held within the garden's fostering?  
Will they, too, soar, with the completed hours,  
Take flight and be like thee  
Irrevocably free,  
Hovering at will o'er their parental bowers?

Or is thy luster drawn from heavenly hues,  
A sumptuous drifting fragment of the sky,

Caught when the sunset its last glance imbues  
With sudden splendor, and the tree-tops high  
Grasp that swift blazonry  
Then lend those tints to thee.

Birds have their nests, they rear their eager young—  
And fit on errands all the livelong day;

Each fieldmouse keeps the homestead whence it sprang,  
But thou art nature's freeman,—free to stray

Unfettered through the wood  
Seeking thine airy food,  
The sweetness spiced on every blossomed spray.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

### Some Girl Immigrants

One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven Jewish girls came as immigrants, absolutely alone, to New York during July of this year, says the New York Post. The most of them came from Russia, about 500 from Austria, and a few from England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Roumania, Scotland, South Africa, South America, Turkey, Europe, and Turkey-Asia, and they were bound for cities all over the United States. Although over 1100 of them were detained until relatives and friends could be communicated with, every girl was met by some one. Brothers and uncles met the majority of them, and, after them, in order of numbers, came fathers, aunts, friends, intended husbands, grandfathers, mothers, step-brothers, nephews, and a niece.

### South American Frontiers

The frontiers of Bolivia, like those of most South American countries, are very uncertain, and a map of South America made in Bolivia includes a vast portion of the level lands east of the Andes called the Chaco, says a writer in the National magazine. A map of South America, made in the Argentine Republic, shows Bolivia as an entirely different country with no Chaco within its boundary. Then a map of South America made in Peru includes a vast hinterland in Amazonia, while one made in Brazil shows the Brazilian frontier away over in the territory marked Peru on the Peruvian map; while the map-makers of Ecuador and Colombia show an entirely different disposition of the lands at the headwaters of the Amazon from that described by the Brazilian and Peruvian map-makers.

### Holy Highway

Through the beautiful, the dutiful, the holy highway ran.  
—George E. Woodberry.

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## And Health

## With Key to the Scriptures

## The Text Book of Christian Science by

## MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 24, 1913

### Increasing Demands on Congressmen

IT WAS in the order of things that members of Congress who have remained at their posts from spring to fall, through long discussions of the tariff and currency bills, while others have been content to make occasional excursions to the capital or to absent themselves altogether, should at length protest emphatically against conditions that make the transaction of business impossible. It was shown, for instance, on Tuesday, that seventeen Democratic and twenty-eight Republican members of the Senate were absent from Washington. Only 121 of the 435 members of the House were in attendance on the same day. In other words, more than two thirds of the members of this body had gone home. The facts justify the statement that Congress has recently been in nominal session only. Some pointed language has been indulged in on the subject of absenteeism. Among other things, it has been said that the members who are keeping away from Washington should resign or get to work. In all probability the orders commanding attendance which have now gone out, together with the publicity given the matter, will insure a working representation in both houses from this time on.

It is no special peculiarity of the American Congress, and it is due to no particular defect in the American system of government that a quorum in one House or the other is occasionally unobtainable without recourse to a "call" or summons. Nearly all the great legislative bodies of the world have a reduced attendance in the transaction of routine business. Even when important bills are under discussion a large percentage of the membership waits for notice from the "whips" before appearing. In ordinary sessions of Congress the attendance has always averaged well, comparatively speaking. Extraordinary sessions in the last five years have greatly increased the demands upon the time of both representatives and senators. This year it is probable that there will be no interval—no recess—between the adjournment of the extra session and the convening of the regular session. Little more than a month elapsed between the last regular session and the present session.

Whether President Wilson will be able to obtain all the legislation he is desirous of having enacted from regular sessions during the remainder of his administration is a question. At all events, matters seem to have reached the pass where only those who can afford to give up everything to public life can now afford to become representatives or senators, and this leads to consideration of the question whether the character of representation in Congress will be impaired or improved by practically eliminating from it the busy man of affairs. Is it possible that, instead of further centralization at Washington, the tendency in the near future will be toward a system of devolution whereby the several states will relieve the federal authority, in legislative as in other respects, of some of its responsibilities? The alternative to this seems to be a Congress that will remain in session continuously, or else such a simplification of congressional procedure that business can be transacted with greater expedition.

THOSE who are fond of bicycling may now have a machine set up stationary from the operation of which enough electricity may be generated and stored to illuminate the home. The invention is French but it can be used in any country.

IF THERE is ever going to be a discriminating tax in the United States, perhaps the most serviceable one would be directed against persons who habitually abstain from going to the polls.

### Labor and Capital Coming Together

THAT labor and capital can come together and discuss matters of importance to each with regard to the best interests of both—that the two may be able to recognize whatever of justice is contained in the claims of either and find ground for concession, compromise and agreement in equity and righteousness—is an idea that may be branded as utopian in some quarters, but this will not prevent thousands of right-minded people from believing in it and promoting it. Whatever good may result from the proposed attendance of representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Seattle next month must result from the lodgment of this idea in the thoughts of leaders in these organizations. There must be inherent in the consciences of men capable of rising to leadership in great movements a conviction that all disputes in the human family shall ultimately be settled by recognition of the right. This is true no matter how tentative the conviction may be; or how long it may have been chained by self-interest, prejudice and passion.

It is said that the manufacturers have accepted an invitation to send representatives to the federation meeting simply for the purpose of seeing how its business is carried on. But behind this is the hope that the mingling of the two principal elements in the industrial situation, even to this extent, will lead to an understanding between labor and capital on many important points. When all is said, labor and capital are not so far apart on any of the vital questions in which they are mutually concerned. Despite all pretenses of the existence of fundamental differences, labor and capital are co-dependent. One cannot by any means prosper without the aid of the other. They have only to recognize their actual relationship frankly and to be guided in their conduct toward each other by the principles which they apply to their affairs separately in order to see that in cooperation there is nothing to lose—except such satisfaction as they may have obtained through indulgence in senseless antagonisms—and everything to gain.

There is nothing fanciful in the thought that so-called longstanding differences between the employing and the employed classes in the United States can be settled, and settled satisfactorily and permanently. First and foremost the delusion that industrial peace is impossible must be abandoned; what is impossible is that conditions which separate, disturb, injure and frequently impoverish great numbers of the world's best workers shall, in an enlightened age, be permitted to continue.

### The Amazon Valley of Yesterday

THAT South America possesses a hinterland of which only slight knowledge has been obtained so far is a fact borne out by occasional travelers who have penetrated into the regions bordering on the headwaters of the Amazon river. Now and then explorers bear witness to the vastness of the forest reaches in Brazil, where Bolivia and Peru form the southern barrier to that great republic. Much valuable information has been brought out of the Amazon territory as to the natives and their customs, and other explorers, with modern equipment at their service, may be expected to lead the way for civilization to enter areas of immense size where soil and climate make for wonderful production.

In view of present-day concern as to the resources of interior Brazil, it is especially interesting to recall that as far back as 1853 the United States government was watching that section of the world with sufficient appreciation of its coming greatness to direct two navy officers to proceed on a tour of investigation. In 1854 Robert Armstrong, then the public printer at Washington, published "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon, made under direction of the Navy Department, by Wm. Lewis Herndon and Lardner Gibbon, Lieutenants United States Navy," as a report made to the Thirty-Third Congress. The report was in two volumes and is a remarkable document because it throws light on South American affairs at a time when, to the world at large, even the leading cities were little more than a name.

There is a Robinson Crusoe touch about the narrative that President Fillmore ordered submitted to Congress which, were it not for the fact that authenticity is assured, would place the report on the Amazon valley among stories more notable for fascination than for facts. Lieutenant Herndon furnished the text, while Lieutenant Gibbon drew many of the pictures. The document shows how the officers received their instructions while attached to the United States ship Vandalia of the Pacific squadron, then lying at anchor in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, in the month of August, 1850, and how the exploration party finally got under way for the interior. The adventures that befell the party were innumerable, but there runs through the whole the assurance that the natives of South America were always to be found friendly when the stranger showed his friendship. To read this United States government report of more than sixty years ago is to gain an invaluable background for study of later-day Brazilian exploration.

### Knowledge as Power for Indians

DISCUSSION of problems of Indian administration, whether carried on at Washington or at Lake Mohonk, does not proceed far before certain persistent facts of history have to be reckoned with. One of these is the defenselessness of ignorance when pitted against knowledge. Nation and state, therefore, owe much to the Indian schools which will teach them that which they ought to know. In Oklahoma at least, as the situation was described by a speaker at the Mohonk conference, Indian pupils in national schools are now being taught about land values, methods of registering, transferring and leasing property, and similar phases of the matter. For lack of such knowledge, millions of dollars morally due to Indians holding land in severalty have been withheld from them by designing purchasers of their acres.

As citizens of Indian race stock, who are independent owners of property and who are possessed of a fair degree of education, increase in number, the separate commonwealths having Indian residents must prepare to assume educational burdens thus far borne by the federal government. This movement will be hastened, no doubt, by a recent ruling of the controller of the treasury, questioning the legality of much aid in education now given to the states by the nation. The Indian citizen's child must have a public school home. Whether division of the tribal wealth of "nations" as rich potentially as the Choctaws and Chickasaws are bound to be (they now have title collectively to coal and oil lands worth \$35,000,000) should come now or await further training of the Indians (especially the full-bloods) is a disputable question. Congress delays and in so doing nominally breaks its pledges, at least to those two tribes. But both parties among the advisers of the Indians on this matter agree that, whether the division of the property due the tribes comes soon or late, those who do receive it ultimately will spend it wisely or foolishly according as they are educated for prosperity or not. Up to date a majority of Indians who have been suddenly made rich by income from other sources than their own toil have not proven morally equal to their new responsibility.

IT TAKES a lot of space in a very conspicuous place for the anti-suffragists to rebuke the President for giving attention to what they declare is a matter of very little importance, Mrs. Pankhurst's arrival.

THE University of Wisconsin extension department has entered upon an ambitious project, but one entirely worthy of all the thought and time and effort that may be put into it. This is nothing less than the organization throughout the state of 150 committees for the carrying on of neighborhood work, and the utilization of these as agents for the propagation of the educational influences that make for good citizenship. The centers, under the operation of a plan devised by Prof. E. J. Ward, will take up systematic work uniformly along this line, the university furnishing the lecturers. The work will be divided into four divisions—one being introduced so that there may be a fair share of entertainment in the program, the other three to be concerned with local, state and national questions.

Under the plan a "real and practical establishment" in fundamental democracy will be created, embracing the foundation of an actual citizen legislative system, through the instrumentality of which all questions of local, state and national interest may be taken up in the various community centers and discussed from all points of view. In short, the idea is to teach the participants in these gatherings how governing and legislative bodies are now conducted and how they might be improved.

It would be at once conducive to the public welfare and of decided advantage to those in public life if the general public were better acquainted with the operation of the system or systems under

### Training the Wisconsin Citizen

which its affairs are managed. Many who have been radical on the outside, and clamorous for change, and pronouncedly critical of those in office have suddenly become conservative and more or less resentful of change and criticism upon taking office themselves. There is a great need in every state of the Union for an improved public intelligence and an uplifted public conscience, and it would seem that the plan of operation proposed in Wisconsin will work for the attainment of both. These attained, it will follow as day follows night that the public service will be purified and strengthened. To put it in another way, the need is for such an understanding of its affairs that the public can neither be deceived by the demagogue nor misled by the unprincipled. When it has taken a more comprehensive grasp upon its own business, it will know better how it ought to be managed and, perhaps, it may better appreciate its conscientious and efficient servants, and even allow them more equitable compensation.

WHEN the department of agriculture comes to the defense of the crow as the farmer's friend it puts the administration in some peril with the citizens who have witnessed the celerity with which this bird can remove their sprouting corn.

THE United States geological survey may be said to be only in the initiatory stage of a line of inquiry of inestimable interest and value to students of progress in urban construction. Statistics which reveal not only the extent but the character of building operations, offered annually for purposes of comparison, should have the effect of stimulating interest in the struggle, as yet in its infancy, to overcome conditions that make for stupendous annual deterioration and destruction. In the ordinary course of things statistics covering a considerable number of years will be required to establish the reality of a tendency to safer, saner, more permanent methods of construction, as well as to show the actual results from this tendency.

From the figures given with regard to building operations in 1912, perhaps the most important are those which show not the relative total expenditures of communities, but the percentage of these expenditures involved in fire-resisting construction. In this connection reports were received from only 105 of the 143 cities having populations of over 35,000 included in the complete table, and some of the cities omitted might be able to make as good a showing as any of those reporting. Only as reports are made more complete from year to year may satisfactory comparisons or wholly fair conclusions be drawn. But for the present there appears to be ground for public congratulation in the number of cities that are building with an unmistakable regard for endurance. It is gratifying to learn, for instance, that 163.82 per cent of the buildings erected in Atlanta in 1912 were of the fire-resisting character. Atlanta is far in the lead of her sisters in this respect, but 41.90 per cent for Boston, 37.04 per cent for Buffalo, 45.67 per cent for Detroit, 39.11 per cent for Milwaukee, 45.01 per cent for Oakland and 57.49 per cent for Rochester, are cheering figures in comparison with some that run below 20 per cent and even below 10 per cent.

Better building, rather than more building along the old lines, is the crying need of many American cities. There was, perhaps, a time when cheap and hasty construction in urban communities might have been excused, but in view of the nation's experience as a consequence of this character of workmanship, unrestricted toleration of it longer is inexcusable.

THERE is an alleged possibility that Hartford will set about the destruction of the old Connecticut Capitol, now used for the city government, to make room for a modern municipal building. And there is the other possibility that if she has any such inclination she will be restrained by the counsel and the pleading of a wide neighborhood. Boston knows the impulse to pull down and has been on the point of yielding to it when the neighbors have taken up the case and stayed her hand. Once when attention was diverted to other affairs of graver moment, she did pull down one of the treasures of her colonial heritage, the John Hancock house, but she has been chid ever since. Not many years ago the Legislature was on the point of removing the Bulfinch front of the State House, but the entire state arose and demanded its preservation. How near the Old South came to demolition is no more than whispered among the few who remember uncomfortably. Familiar instances, but they serve to enforce the wisdom of second thought, and more than that if the second is not different from the first.

Familiarity with an old structure in some new use which it does not serve very well brings contempt that obscures the obligation to preserve whatever has valuable associations. As a city building, the Connecticut Capitol is doing poor service. The example of Springfield, Mass., next considerable town to the north, is towering. The municipal need is probably clear to the city government, but it is not as broad as it should be according to all the experience and instruction of New England if it does not include the saving of the old house of the state government.

The value of the old buildings as teachers of history is not so often questioned as to need defense. It is accepted of all men, or so nearly all that in any particular situation the only need is to let it have expression. Hartford, we think, will do well to consider the State House destruction proposal from all angles before anything is done to wipe her old landmark out of existence.

CERTAIN persons in a Pennsylvania town where the tax collector declines to accept checks, refuse to pay him in anything but copper. This is going to extremes on both sides. Reasonable and mutual concession should lead to agreement on a happy circulating medium.

THE introduction of numerous and comfortable new means and methods of travel, it appears from the newspapers in various cities of the country, does not prevent great numbers of people from clinging to the old-fashioned street car strap.

THERE is something really satisfying in the fact that the great inauguration procession through the Panama canal will be pictured so that the millions who cannot visit the zone may witness it.

### Building Expenditures of Cities

### Hartford Doubts Worth of Old Capitol